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41 'Pay-Roll' Indictments; British-French to Confer; Roosevelt Nominates Bard

The World's Day—June 19, 1944

Boston: Federal Jury Indicts 39 War Workers

Forty-one indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury to Judge George C. Sweeney today naming 39 shipyard workers allegedly involved in the $500,000 Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard pay-roll padding fraud. The indictments alleged conspiracy to cause false pay-roll claims to be made and causing false pay-roll claims to be made by means of fraudulent time and work slips.

New England opponents of the St. Lawrence Seaway project rallied their forces today to fight attempts to insert planks favoring the project in both national convention platforms this year, according to Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. [Page 5.]

In South Portland, Maine, two more Liberty ships, the Joseph C. Lincoln and the Thomas H. Sumner, were sponsored at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation's yards today. They are the yards' 183d and 184th cargo vessels.

Maine voters went to the State primary polls today to nominate candidates for Governor, Representatives in Congress and minor State officers. [Page 2.]

Europe: British-French Schedule Discussions

British and French legal and military experts are scheduled to open discussions today on problems arising in administration of liberated French territory. The United States, while declining to participate, will be kept fully informed.

Britain and Germany have arranged to exchange an unspecified number of interned civilians, the British Foreign Office has announced. The Swedish liner Drottningham will be used.

The Italian cabinet, formed by Premier Ivanoe Bonomi at the request of Prince Umberto, now has the approval of the Allied governments and has begun to function. The new Italian government is required to assume all responsibilities undertaken by the Badoglio regime regarding fulfillment of the terms of the Italian armistice, and to make no change in the monarchial institution.

Aberdeen dock workers in Scotland watched the Army take over their jobs, with no settlement of their five-day strike in prospect as yet. The dispute has arisen over coal merchants' refusal to increase coal unloading gangs from four to six men. The merchants claim that to do so would require raising of retail coal prices above the government ceiling.

The Czechoslovak Government in London reports that the Germans took 7,000 Jews from an internment camp at Terezin, in Czechoslovakia and executed them in two gas chambers.

The German ship Kassel which has been employed in Crimean operations, has sailed from Turkish waters back to the Black Sea after Turkish refusal of passage through the Straits under the Government's promise to the Allies regarding German ships.

The Yugoslav Government "has officially recognized the French Provisional Government," the Brazzaville Radio announced in a radiocast picked up by CBS.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Commander in Italy, and Irving Berlin, American song writer, were among those given private audiences by Pope Pius XII. The Pope also received 3,000 more Allied soldiers in a general audience.

Washington: Bard Is Nominated by Roosevelt

Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Undersecretary.

Congress headed into a busy week intending to appropriate $59,000,000,000 in various supply bills and to compromise on OPA extension before adjournment at the end of the week for the Republican and Democratic conventions. [Page 3.]

Members of the United Mine Workers have agreed to work the bituminous mines during their 1944 vacation period with the exception of the July 4 holiday, announced Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. Vacation pay of $50 will be given to each minor in addition to regular wages. Similar action by anthracite miners is expected.

Easier conversion of war industry to peacetime production was assured by steps taken by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman. [Page 3.]

The United States and other American republics have decided to recognize the new regime in Bolivia before July 2 elections are held there, it was learned here. The decision was taken to mean that the United States Government feels President Villarroel has cleansed his revolutionary Government of the pro-Nazi elements which helped him to power six months ago.

National: N. Y. Stock Market Continues to Rise

The New York stock market, gaining additional impetus from good war news, continued its forward push, with numerous leading issues rising to new seven-year highs.

Two Winchesters to Swap Prize Cooks for Bond Sales

Boston Baked Beans for Virginians and southern fried chicken for New Englanders this coming Saturday night, are the big dishes on the menus of residents in Winchester, Va., and Winchester, Mass., as top-notch cooks in these delicacies vie for honors in a unique War-Bond sales drive.

Each community is going all-out in attempts to outsell the other because the town that sells the least War Bonds will pay the traveling expenses of both sets of cooking experts.

The two "bean" experts, who will leave Wednesday for Winchester, Va., are Mrs. Norman C. Hitchcock and Mrs. Leigh Roberts. Both have reputations a mile long for their delicious baked-bean suppers in the Methodist Church.

From the Virginia town will come Aunt Susan Tokes, Negro woman with a magic skillet, and an assistant also versed in the art of chicken, southern style.

Two Events Come Saturday

The fry for the North and the bake for the South will be held simultaneously Saturday evening. Locally, the affair will include music by the United States Coast Guard Port of Boston band, and a mock auction with War Bonds as prizes.

Each community expects that more than 2,000 persons will be on hand not only to sample but to eat a full order of either Boston baked beans or southern fried chicken.

One "adopted" southern gentleman has put in an order for fish cakes to go with the baked beans. He is Wendell Barney, War Finance Committee chairman in

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest steel bin.

Boston—Wards 6-10. Tomorrow.

Revere—Ward 2. Tomorrow.

Boston — Wards 11-14. Wednesday.

Revere—Ward 3. Wednesday.

Winchester.—Wednesday.

Americans 8 Miles From Cherbourg; 'We Tour the Front as 'Mimis' Scream'

Reporter rides through liberated France in jeep 'proofed' against Nazis and elements.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Invasion Forces

EN ROUTE FROM INVASION FRONT, June 16. Delayed.—The jeep in which we set off for the Cherbourg front had its own peculiarities. The floor was layered with sandbags to deaden the shock of any road mine. A hand grenade was taped to the steering wheel. A waterproof preparation still was on the running parts from stream wading. The windshield was down to avoid reflection. We wore steel helmets, while our bedding rolls, gas masks, and musette bags were jammed on the sides.

In the beachhead behind us, we had just had our first dinner in France. It was steak eaten in a German cement stronghold buried in a sand dune on the same beach I had watched the Americans capture a week before. It was one of the best steaks I ever have eaten and proved an admirable liaison between a brigadier general, commanding, and the naval authorities, who always seem to have the best food.

The general and his staff were using German bunks. Smiling blond German pin-up girls decorated the rough concrete walls. The staff told the date by "Unser Eier Kalendar, 1944," (a household ration calendar). The American officers radiated confidence. Our host declared "the crisis past" and that "we'd have Cherbourg in another week."

Wire Holds Down Sand

The jeep pushed through a new-cut road in the sand cliff. The sand was held down by wire netting. There was white tape a few yards from the road indicating mine clearance. Then we pushed inland into lovely rolling country like southern England. The road signs were in French in kilometers, then a German warning "Minen," and then a sign that somehow made my heart leap—pure American—"Soft Shoulders."

Our driver raced the jeep. The gunfire got closer. Peasants at some stone farmhouses with walled yards were going stolidly about their work with the placid cows. Then deserted houses. We passed the remnants of cracked-up glider, some of the air-borne craft had landed D-Day.

Down the road came a refugee peasant family — father, mother, and daughter, carrying their earthly possessions. They gave us unmistakable sullen looks as they retreated from the new battle zone. The Germans probably cleared out the strongest anti-Nazis, but we saw a different attitude before the day's end.

News Lag

At the 4th Division Command Post they told us Quineville had just been captured. This was June 14 and the news did not reach the British radio until 36 hours later, illustrating the present unfortunate news time lag.

A pause at headquarters showed the kind of country in which the

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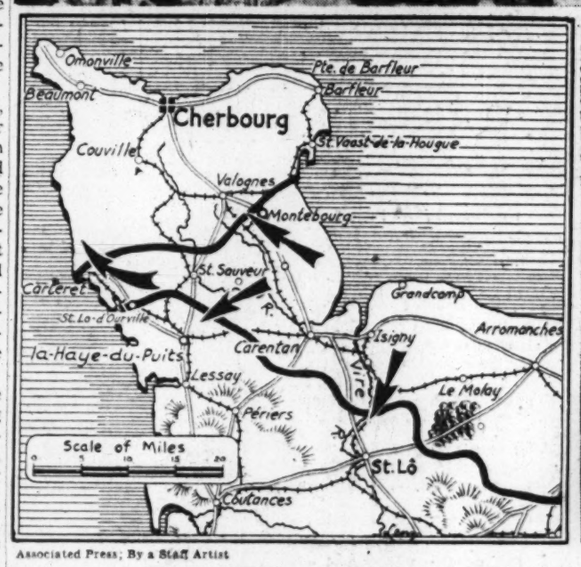

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

'This Is How We Did It, Boys'—in Normandy

Upper: Allied war correspondents listen intently as Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery (right), commander of Allied invasion ground forces, explains the situation on the Normandy beachhead at a press conference held in France. This is an official British photo. Lower left: Arrows indicate points at which Allied forces, after the week-end dash through to the west coast of Cherbourg's peninsula, are extending the narrow east-west strip to the north and south. Lower right: Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the United States ground forces in Normandy.

Capture and rebuilding of seaport in Europe big factor on Allied invasion agenda.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 19—The cutting off of the Cherbourg peninsula raises the whole question of the meaning of the great invasion and the possible use of a full size ocean port on the continent of Europe.

Certain facts are as well known to the Germans as to ourselves.

To open a full-scale second front, vast new manpower and supplies to support that manpower are needed.

Because of commitments already made and the protracted struggle in the past, reserve manpower must be mostly American. Supporting supplies must come from America. This refers not to hundreds of thousands, but to millions. The supply problem of the second front is on an almost inconceivable scale.

The problem then is, how to funnel this into Europe.

Big Port Needed

The advantages of big scale ports are as obvious to the Germans as to the Allies. It might be Cherbourg, it might be La Havre, or some other port. The Germans may be threatened by another landing up or down the coast.

This very uncertainty is a part of the admirable Allied strategy. Whatever the German commander does he exposes some other vulnerable point.

But the uses that the Allies would make of a great seaport are obvious.

Many Difficulties

An extraordinary congregation of shipping is still being unloaded with considerable speed. But this still is being done on a temporary basis under adverse circumstances. All sorts of ingenious expedients were taken to mitigate the problems of wind, tide, and weather off the open beaches, but at best these are only makeshifts for the facilities of an established port.

On the scale which invasion is planned, satisfactory harbor and port facilities are requisite.

Cherbourg is one of Europe's great ports. Its facilities are primarily for fast passenger debarkation rather than freight. It can accommodate the largest liners. Breakwaters protect a very large roadstead.

In what shape the Allies will ultimately find Cherbourg, or Le Havre, or any other big port remains to be seen.

Allies Bomb Cherbourg

Cherbourg is now under Allied bombing, and the Germans know well the value of harbor facilities to the Allies.

The point can be made that the Allies have shown an extraordinary ability in rehabilitating the captured ports of the Mediterranean and North Africa. Nobody can destroy a natural harbor itself, and that is, in essence, what the first goal of a big-scale invasion must be.

The Germans did their best to destroy the port of Naples. It was amazing how quickly its was reconstituted.

We are approaching a situation, however, where even a bigger invasion debarkation is in prospect.

What has been done in Naples must be done on a bigger scale for France. It will speed up the giant task of unloading new armies and supplies now crowding Britain and America.

The capture and rehabilitation of a big seaport is the next step in the continental invasion.

Allies reach outskirts of Perugia in rapid advance northward on Italian front.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American forces in Normandy have advanced to within eight miles of Cherbourg.

The corridor cut through Cherbourg's peninsula has been widened by twice its size since the previous day.

France's third largest port and naval base has been isolated by the quick week-end dash of General Bradley's Ninth Division to the west coast of the Cotentin Peninsula.

About 25,000 to 30,000 Germans are trapped there. Counterattacks failed to break a way through.

Strong defenses mark the perimeter of the base, but the port that Napoleon developed has been completely sealed up by the famous American division that 13 months ago took the French North African port of Bizerte.

Other Allied forces are pushing southward to cut important communications centers at St. Lô and La Haye-du-Puits.

The fact that Germans are using much horse-drawn artillery appears to bear out reports of Germany's serious shortage of fuel oil. German headquarters is reported to have been warned that the supply will run out in eight weeks if consumption continues at the present rate. Air bombing is said to have reduced production to 500,000 tons a month, barely enough for industry alone.

Over the week end, about 1,300 American heavy bombers struck disastrous blows at oil refineries and depots in northwest Germany without encountering a single opposing fighter.

Although June weather so far has been unsettled and although the Germans have launched their new pilotless rocket bomb across the Channel, troops and supplies are moving to Normandy without interruption. Not a ship has been lost to the pilotless planes, which continue to fall over London and the south.

However, Allied bomb-carrying Typhoons — "Bombphoons," as they are called—bomb and strafe German communications without pause.

Both in Italy and Finland, rapid Allied advances are recorded. General Alexander's forces are already in the outskirts of Perugia, 85 miles north of Rome and only 72 miles south of Florence. The historic city of Assisi was captured en route.

Gen. George C. Marshall and Gen. Henry H. Arnold have visited Rome and the Italian front to confer with Allied military chiefs.

In Finland, the Russians, in two days, crashed through the great Mannerheim Line that had been two years in building. They were using their mystery gun, "Katiusha," for the first time on this front. Red Army units were within 17 miles of the port of Viipuri (Viborg).

In the Pacific, American forces, fighting in the hot canefields of Saipan Island in the Marianas, had pushed halfway across the island and were nearing the main harbor of Maginienne Bay. Japanese attempts to land reinforcements were frustrated when 13 troop barges were destroyed. At the same time the neighboring island of Guam received a heavy bombing.

Normandy:

Yanks Lay Siege To Cherbourg

American troops laid siege today to the defenses of Cherbourg, third greatest naval port and arsenal of France, after reinforcing and broadening the assault corridor which had isolated the peninsula.

Between 25,000 and 30,000 Nazi defenders were cut off in the Cher-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

How Britain Feels Under Robot Bomber; Can Nazis Keep Up 'Plane' Production?

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 19—Now that southern England has been under almost continuous attack from flying "robot bombs" for 90 hours, it seems time to try to put them into perspective—to strike a balance between hysterical German claims and stony British silences.

These flying missiles, which look like but are slightly smaller than the orthodox fighting planes, are not a war-winning weapon against the United Nations now poised for victory, nor are they anything short of something sensationally macabre as well as destructive, suddenly inserted into the war against civilians.

British Seek Solution

Experts are working day and night here under great pressure on countermeasures to defeat this long-range bombardment of southern England. These measures include the blasting of robot bases, new antiaircraft gun defense grouping, and new defense technique. The mass use of barrage balloons, close-packed to form steel barriers on known routes, is being discussed in the press here today.

But meantime, while the folk of southern England are getting little authoritative information about how effective countermeasures are proving, these same people are engrossed in what they have seen, heard, and felt of the new attack in four days and four nights.

Indiscriminate Bombing

There is some resentment today over the minor key in which authorities have so far treated the news of the pilotless bombing.

The Germans claim the new weapon as of the highest military

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Queer Names 'Buzz' About 'Bumble Bomb'

By the Associated Press

London, June 19

Hitler's new "secret weapon"—the pilotless plane or rocket bomb — already has more names than Reichsmarshal Göring has medals, and others are being added daily with suggestions coming in from both sides of the English Channel.

"Buzzbomb" and "Winged Comet" seem to be the catchiest names offered in Britain thus far, although London headline writers have contributed such descriptive titles as "Bumble Bomb," "Flying Bomb" and "Whirley."

"Robot Raider" is a favorite with some who like alliteration, while "P-Plane" also has attained some popularity.

By Daedalus

Military Aviation Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Three questions arise in connection with the appearance of Germany's mystery weapon over parts of Southeastern England.

Exactly what is the "robot plane"?

What can it accomplish?

What sort of defense can be devised for it?

Information thus far available reveals the weapon as a plane-shaped carrier of from one to two tons of explosives, some 25 feet long and with a wing span of 16 feet.

It is now officially announced that the pilotless aircraft is jet propelled. It is also known to be launched from a ramp. It was announced in London that the "robot" has a range of about 150 miles. The speed in level flight is said to be between 300 and 350 miles an hour, and the explosive power is equal to a 1,000 kilogramme German bomb.

Actually a Projectile

In one important respect the quickly adopted designation of "robot plane" is a misnomer: unlike any ordinary plane this

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

N. E. Cities Warned to Get In On Vast Postwar Housing Boom

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England cities were warned today by John B. Blandford, Jr., Federal Housing Administrator, to get in on the vast postwar housing boom expected to last for at least the first 10 years of peace, if they hope to meet the inevitable challenge of millions of returning service men looking for jobs.

Speaking to a capacity audience of nearly 500 builders, bankers and architects in the Statler Hotel, Mr. Blandford pointed out that housing which is expected "to sparkplug postwar efforts for employment" must be a co-operative venture between the cities and the Federal Government, with the cities held responsible for programing their housing needs.

Not Any in Boston

He assured private capital that every temporary or demountable housing unit in the country will be taken down within two years after the war, and that this housing will never find its way into markets in competition with normal enterprise.

"Boston need not concern itself with that problem, however," Mr. Blandford added, "since there has not been a temporary housing project constructed in Greater Boston. In that respect, Boston is better off than almost every other large city in the United States. This city is thus better prepared than most cities to get in on the ground floor of postwar building."

"What are you prepared to do about this postwar challenge?" he asked the builders and bankers. He advised them to insist upon a comprehensive survey of the housing needs of Boston, and to have a housing program mapped

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Nelson: Crisis in Manpower Demands Interregion Hiring

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—Repeatedly emphasizing the critical character of the next three months, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, told the Senate Truman Committee today that 200,000 men were needed immediately in certain manpower-shortage areas and he called for interregional recruiting.

While all manpower can't be expected to move where there is war work, he said, it was absolutely imperative for the quickened pace of the war that labor that can move do so.

Mr. Nelson told how the war's changes had brought increased needs for tanks and heavy artillery, how factories that had been reconverted from such production were being turned back now, and

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Churchill Sees War Victory Possible in Next Few Months

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a speech delivered at the Mexican Embassy four days ago and permitted to be published only today, said the months of this summer may "by the victories of this Allied campaign, bring full success to the cause of freedom."

He said the invasion of Normandy was a great tactical surprise to the Germans who did not know it was coming until they saw the ships and "it may be that events will occur in the next few months which will show us whether we are soon to be released of the curse which has been laid upon us by the Germans."

Permanent Co-operation

The invasion was launched "in full accord" with the Russians and the decision reached at Teheran, he added, "and although the execution of the plans adopted there is far from being complete, it is being steadily unrolled, and the months of this summer may by the victories of this Allied campaign bring full success to the cause of freedom."

Touching on political aspects of the war, the Prime Minister said efforts were being made "to achieve permanent co-operation and to build up an organization which after this war will strengthen the bands between all our nations and will succeed in preserving peace."

"We look forward to the future in which the rights of small nations will be upheld and protected and in which the strong will use their power under the law for the protection of the weak."

Whether the Germans are defeated "this year or next, the British and American peoples will never falter or withdraw their hands from the task which they have undertaken," he declared. "Together with our Allies we will go on to the end, and the end will be the more terrible for our foes the longer their struggle continues and the longer this war is protracted."

Referring to the inconvenience

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Maine Primaries Open With C.I.O. Test Watched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, June 19—Maine voters went to the State primary polls today to choose gubernatorial nominees and to provide the first New England test of C. I. O. Political Action Committee strength by selecting Republican and Democratic nominees for Representative in Congress in the First District.

Senator Horace A. Hildreth of Cumberland, President of the Maine Senate; Representative F. Ardine Richardson of Strong, Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, and Roy L. Fernald, Winterport and Bangor lawyer, are the contestants for the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination. Paul J. Jullien of Waterville, former State Commander of the American Legion, is unopposed for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Chief national interest in the Maine primaries is centered on the First District Congressional contests in which the Maine C. I. O. Political Action Committee is backing Andrew A. Pettis, President of the C. I. O. shipbuilders' union, representing ship workers at the South Portland shipyards. Mr. Pettis is running for both the Republican and Democratic nominations.

The C. I. O. Political Action Committee is seeking to bar the renomination of Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine, but political observers believe Representative Hale is assured of the Republican nomination. The other Republican candidates are William A. Holland and Fred R. McFarland, both shipyard workers.

In the Democratic primary in which Mr. Pettis is conceded his best chance of victory the other candidates are John C. Fitzgerald, former Maine State WPA Administrator, and Scott Kittredge, who resigned as Manager of the War Housing Center for the Portland area, to enter the Congressional contest.

In the Second and Third Congressional Districts there are no primary contests. Representatives Margaret C. Smith of Skowhegan and Frank Fellows of Bangor are unopposed for renomination in the second and third districts, respectively. David H. Staples of Waterville is unopposed for the Democratic nomination in the Second District, while Ralph E. Graham of Brewer has no opposition for the Third District Democratic nomination.

The three-man G. O. P. gubernatorial contest has been hard-fought, but has produced no major State issues. As the campaign came to a close most Maine observers believed Senator Hildreth held a lead for the nomination.

U. S. Small-Business Bill To Get Hearings in Bay State

New England small businessmen will be given "their day in court" this week when a series of hearings will be conducted at the Massachusetts State House by the United States Senate Committee Studying Problems of Small Business, it was announced today by Guy Holcomb, field representative for the Committee. Sessions will be held in Gardner Auditorium Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 9:30 a. mfl to 1 p. m.

The Senate Committee hearings will be on Senate Bill 1,913, which is designed "to promote the more effective participation from all small business concerns in the war effort; to facilitate their successful adjustment to civilian and peacetime operation, and to stimulate and encourage smill-business enterprise."

Called First Action of Kind

Mr. Holcomb said he believed this was the first time that a bill of this importance has been taken directly to the people. Hearings have already been held in the Midwest and the Senate Committee will go to the West Coast in July and August for the same purpose, Mr. Holcomb said.

It is expected, he added, that the holding of regional meetings will afford a larger number of businessmen an opportunity to present information to the Committee than would be possible if hearings were confined to sessions in Washington.

The Senate Committee representative said that the chief complaint of small business throughout the country has been that it was not taken into council in Washington when the multitudinous regulations caused by the wartime economy were drawn up. The present Senate Bill and the hearings at which small businessmen may be fully heard are a step toward avoiding a repetition of this situation in the postwar plans for small business.

Members of Committee

Members of the Senate Committee are: Chairman, Senator James E. Murray, (D) of Montana; Senators Francis Maloney, of Connecticut; Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana; James Mead (D) of New York; Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee; Claude Pepper (D) of Florida; James C. Scrugham (D) of Nevada; Arther Capper (R) of Kansas; Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio; George A. Wilson (R) of Iowa; Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska and C. Douglas Buck (R) of Delaware.

Members of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee Studying Rationing and Allied Problems have been invited to sit with the Senate Committee at the hearings. President Jarvis Hunt of the Massachusetts Senate, and Speaker Rudolph F. King of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, are Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Massachusetts Committee.

Senator Murray with Maury Maverick, Chairman and General Manager of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, Washington, D. C., will speak at a conference and dinner of the Small Businessmen's Association of New England, in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston on Friday.

A panel discussion at 3 p. m. will open the conference, with Leo V. Horrigan, former President of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers Association, and Dean Cecil E. Fraser of Harvard Business School leading.

An invitation is being extended by J. Claude Shea, President of the Association, to all proprietors of small businesses, whether members of the Association or not, to attend what he believes will be discussions vital to small business in New England this year.

Connecticut to Act On Soldier Ballot In Special Session

HARTFORD, Conn., June 19 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, in a message to the second special session of the Legislature this year, said today he had called the General Assembly together to consider making the Federal soldiers' ballot "acceptable as a legal ballot in the State of Connecticut.

The Governor told the legislators that at their last special session, held the last week in January, they "made very wise provision" for Connecticut men and women in the armed forces to vote.

Subsequently, he continued, Congress adopted a Federal ballot, and he asked the General Assembly to consider amending the State law to make the Federal ballot acceptable here in order to accommodate any voters who might be able to obtain the Federal ballot, but not the State ballot.

One other measure was up for action by the special session, a measure amending the law pertaining to speed on the highways, setting forth specifically the manner in which the State traffic commission shall post highways with speed limit warnings. The present statute has been criticized by courts and prosecutors as ambiguous and unenforceable.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Showers

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy with showers and thunderstorms tonight ending by morning, not much change in temperature tonight. Tuesday clearing and warmer, moderate winds.

Maine—Cloudy with showers and thunderstorms, not so cold tonight. Tuesday clearing and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Mostly cloudy with showers and thunderstorms ending late tonight and little change in temperature. Tuesday clearing and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Cloudy with showers and thunderstorms tonight ending by morning, and little change in temperature. Tuesday clearing and warmer.

Eastport to Block Island—Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Times at Boston

Monday, 11:20 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Tuesday, 11:53 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

H FURNISHED APARTMENT

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Nations Sing Of Freedom At Boston

Flags of the United Nations fluttered under the spotlight as 13 different foreign groups in their colorful native costumes rose to sing the forbidden songs of their native lands at Symphony Hall Sunday evening.

It was an impressive ceremony commemorating the sacrifice and heroism of the European underground.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" which the audience sang as the program opened, took on the meaning of a pledge of freedom, not only to one nation, but to the world. So, too, the United Nations Anthem bespoke a unison of peoples, united by more than song, in their common purpose.

Author Speaks

William Agar, author and lecturer, told the Symphony Hall audience of the necessity for cooperation among all countries, large and small, in postwar plans.

He recalled the summer of four years ago, the time when Hitler had just about completed overrunning Northern and Western Europe. France had fallen, and only the British Isles stood between America and the Nazis for one long year. Mr. Agar named three things which made is possible for us to bring the present situation into being. First, someone miscalculated, and there was a delay in the invasion of Britain. Second, the Axis turned on Russia. America then began to understand that this was war, but it was not until the enemy's third mistake that America really woke up.

"Pearl Harbor," stated Mr. Agar, "saved America from eventual strangulation. Fortunately for America, there were strong Allies to carry on while we could get ourselves organized. Freedom-loving peoples from France to the Balkans and Poland had organized underground.

Europeans Heroic

"Whatever has been done by the Americans," Mr. Agar warns, "has been possible through the resistance and heroism of these European peoples."

Mr. Agar advises that the only way we can have a permanent peace is to go out and work with all the other peace-loving nations, to organize a society based on law and order. We must not let the large nations set up a power system—alliances between strong nations—each one maintaining its complete sovereignty.

There will be three strong nations and probably a fourth when the war is over, Mr. Agar continued, and the power will remain in their hands to decide. He believes that if we don't all work toward the ends of the Atlantic Charter, all the blood, and the sweat and the tears in the last four years in Europe will be wasted action. He feels we are right in glorying in the task that our soldiers are accomplishing, and we must not let down the "underground" peoples of Europe, who have been carrying on almost since the day their countries were conquered.

Under the auspices of the United Nations Association, "Let Freedom Ring" was presented under the direction of Fay Roope, and with the co-operation of 11 foreign relief organizations.

Five choral groups participated in the singing in the earlier part of the program.

United Nations Groups at Symphony Hall

Costumes Such as These Lent Gaiety to Last Night's Concert

Left to right—Mimi Mettetal, representing the Free French; Peter Gouras the Greeks, and Annie Durrell the Yugoslavs were among those dressed in costumes of the nation of their origin who took part in the program of songs at Symphony Hall last night. Under the auspices of the United Nations Association, a unique program called "Let Freedom Ring" aroused widespread interest.

N. E. Cities Warned to Get In On Vast Postwar Housing Boom

Continued from Page 1

out for immediate use when peace returns.

Already, the Washington visitor stated, the Federal war housing program has been geared to the needs of some 4,000,000 war workers and their families. Nearly two-thirds of the public program, he said, is of the demountable housing type to be demolished after the war.

War housing and conversion of existing homes he estimated to have been a $6,000,000,000 job of which $4,000,000,000 worth "has been carried by private capital.

Attacks Answered

Regarding the widespread attacks upon Massachusetts war housing by organizations like the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, Mr. Blandford declared: "Considering the margin of error in emergency housing, most of which was built for temporary and not permanent use, vacancies and some deficiencies in construction must be considered allowable. War housing is subject to all the uncertainties of a war economy. Yet despite the cancellation of war contracts in some places and the inevitable overestimation of housing needs in others, 93 per cent of the nation's war housing is occupied."

Unless the cities get busy programing postwar housing projects, he warned that they are in for an employment lag of vast proportions after the war.

By a Staff Photographer

John B. Blandford, Jr.

Administrator of National Housing Agency.

What the Federal Government intends to do about housing, he considered entirely apart from the problem facing the communities individually. He advised Bostonians to estimate their potentialities for residential construction in terms of local employment, to analyze the local business turnover, mortgage investment possibilities, and to measure their needs for slum clearance and rehabilitation of local property.

"I mean to imply," he concluded, "that since the primary responsibility for peacetime housing rests with the cities, then it follows that the need for effective and prompt community preparation is the most essential link in the chain of over-all preparation. It is of utmost importance that Boston crystallize its thinking on postwar housing and give us some tangible, specific plans."

Two Winchesters to Swap Prize Cooks In Friendly Rivalry to Push Bond Sales

Continued from Page 1

Winchester, Va., a graduate of Dartmouth College and a native of Ashmont. His 15 years in Virginia have whetted his appetite for the beans and fish-cake combination.

A generous supply of salt cod already is on its way South with advice from Chairman Maurice Bird of the Yankee Winchester Bond Committee that Virginians should save their left-over mashed potato for mixing purposes. Lest the southerners be confused by any controversy that might arise between advocates of fish cakes and fish balls, he assured them that the only difference lies in their shape. Both taste the same, he said, as does the necessary accompaniment, whether it's spelled "ketchup" or "catsup."

Aunt Susan Tokes, whose father was a slave until he was set free at the age of 13, has been cooking since she was 12. Her fame extends far beyond her native community. She is frequently summoned to Philadelphia, New York and other cities to prepare elaborate meals in the southern manner. At home she operates an inn and a catering business, raising her own chickens and ham.

Saugus School Damaged by Boys

SAUGUS, Mass., June 19 (AP)—There was no school today for the pupils of the Oaklandvale Grammar School—all because of the antics of five small boys between 10 and 14 years of age.

Police Capt. Henry P. Wheaton said the boys invaded from nearby Everett and "wrecked" the school building, causing damage estimated at $2,000 before they were apprehended.

Captain Wheaton said the rampaging youngsters smashed all the windows on two sides of the school and then found baseball bats and climbed inside, clubbing pupils' desks into twisted wrecks, smashing inkwells, ripping down blackboards and destroying posters and art work.

The five boys were "caught red-handed" by Captain Wheaton after neighbors became alarmed at the noise of destruction. Later they were released to their parents and will be arraigned in Lynn District Court Wednesday—juvenile day.

Standley to Speak On Soviet Program

Events commemorating the third anniversary of the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union will include Admiral William H. Standley, former Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., as principal speaker at a meeting to be held in Symphony Hall Sunday evening, June 25.

Admiral Standley will speak on "The Role of American-Soviet Relations in the World to Come," according to an announcement by the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief.

Admiral Standley who was Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. S. S. R. from February, 1942, to October, 1943, was a representative at Naval conversations in London in 1934 and 1935 at the General Disarmament Conference.

Also speaking on the program will be Zlatko Balokovic of Yugoslavia, who is chairman of the Nationalities Division of the National Russian War Relief, and Michael Quill, New York City, Councilman and International President of the Transport Workers Union. Marguerite Namara, lyric soprano, and star of the Opera Comique, Paris, and the Chicago Opera Company, will present several songs.

Meat Institute Finds Shortage in Supplies

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—The American Meat Institute reported a shortage in supplies of the most popular consumer cuts of the top grades of beef, veal, and lamb yesterday.

Announcing the results of a nation-wide survey of meat stocks made at the request of the Office of Price Administration, the Institute said consumer cuts from grass-fed beef, veal, and lamb and most sausage and canned meats were not plentiful in many retail stores.

The survey disclosed considerable improvement in bacon supplies and a shortage in stocks of pork loins, hams, spareribs and tenderloins.

Rain Slows Waste-Paper Drive a Bit

Rain greeted waste-paper collection trucks today as they made the rounds in Wards 1 through 5—Charlestown, East Boston, the North, South, and West Ends, and the Back Bay—on the first day of the monthly week-long drive.

It was at least a temporary setback to what was hoped would be a record collection. Some householders were foresighted enough to keep their piles of paper under porch roofs or in doorways, but some collections, placed on the curbings last night, were sodden by the time the trucks arrived today.

Nevertheless, Salvage Director George G. Hyland predicted that the end of the week would see last month's returns surpassed. The waste paper collected during May totaled 1,408,650 pounds.

Tin cans will be collected simultaneously, as usual, and here again it is hoped to better last month's yield of 352,700 pounds.

The schedule of the rest of the week is: Tomorrow, Wards 6 through 10; Wednesday, 11 through 14; Thursday, 15 through 18; Friday, 19 through 22.

One family in each of the 22 wards of Boston will receive a $25 War Bond, and the choice will be made by means of a drawing of name-slips. Householders who want to be included in the drawing should attach a slip with name and address to the bundle of papers they contribute to the salvage drive.

Collections will also be made today of waste paper in Belmont, Ward 1 of Revere, and the central depots in Weston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Miss Alice Maginnis will speak on "Buddhist Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Muriel Carpenter, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

In 'Battle of the Winchesters'

Benj. Morse

Baked Beans vs. Fried Chicken to Decide

These two Winchester, Mass., culinary experts, Mrs. Norman Hitchcock, left, and Mrs. Leigh Roberts, will go to Winchester, Va., and prepare Boston's traditional dish for residents of the southern city in the Fifth War Loan "Battle of the Winchesters." The respective communities will try to outdo each other in Bond sales. Simultaneous bond-rally dinners will be held in the two places on Saturday, with the southern Winchester's best cook preparing a fried chicken dinner for bond buyers of the Boston suburban town in the Bay State.

Speedy Aid of Red Cross Urged for the Liberated

Hope that the Red Cross will follow closely on the heels of the military to give first aid to the liberated people of Europe was expressed here today by Miss Marina Pauliny, Vice-Chairman of the Czechoslovak Red Cross in London.

"No Red Cross aid gets through to Czechoslovakia at present," she said, "but we are waiting to hear from the liberating army as to the needs of our countrymen. Then we hope to send in supplies by Red Cross planes."

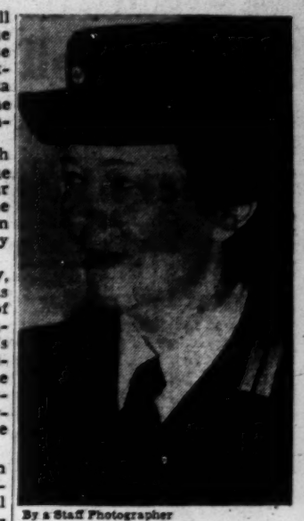
Planes will be the quickest way, she said, since Czechoslovakia has no seacoast. Like thousands of exiles whose families are still imprisoned in the heart of Hitler's European fortress, she is hopefully counting the days until the food, clothing, and medical supplies now stored in Britain, America, and neutral countries can be rushed to her homeland.

Miss Pauliny came to Boston yesterday to attend the United Nations Pageant at Symphony Hall and is being honored this afternoon at a tea at the headquarters of the Boston Committee of the United Czechoslovak Relief. This morning she visited the headquarters of The Christian Science War Relief Committee to express her appreciation for its aid to Czechoslovakian refugees in Russia and England.

Serves Czech Airmen

She returns tonight to New York and thence to London at once, she hopes. Fresh headlines this morning of bombings in England but served to increase her impatience to get back to her work as liaison officer between the Czechoslovak, the British, and the Allied Red Cross Societies in London. She was sent to the United States as advisor to the government group in the Czechoslovakian delegation to the International Labor Organization conference in Philadelphia.

In addition to its regular Red Cross activities, the Czechoslovak unit in London serves as next of kin to several thousand Czech airmen in Great Britain, trying to take the place in some measure of the families from whom the men are separated. Miss Pauliny has been its Vice-Chairman since the reconstitution of the Czech Red Cross in London in August, 1940, after it had been liquidated by the Germans in Czechoslovakia. Mme. Edouard Benes is the chairman.



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Marina Pauliny

Vice-Chairman of the Czechoslovak Red Cross in London.

Miss Pauliny escaped from her native town of Bratislava in October, 1939, reaching England by way of Hungary, Yugoslavia, and France after going through difficulties that now seem "far off and like a bad dream."

Although the Czechs were very bitter against Britain and France at the time of Munich, they now understand, she says, that they couldn't have done anything else because they were not prepared. She feels that this bitterness has gone among the people in general.

Admiration for Britain

During the Munich negotiations, Miss Pauliny was in Prague where she and Miss Erika Mann were the only two women acting as censors for foreign press dispatches. When the Munich verdict was made known, even the men in the streets wept, she relates.

Looking toward the postwar settlements, she wonders how her people can ever be expected to trust a neighbor—Germany—who over the radio one evening told the Czechs they had nothing to fear from them and the next morning marched into the land and took away all that remained of it.

Miss Pauliny cannot say enough for the "generosity, dignity, and graciousness" with which the British people have treated the thousands of civilians who have fled to England from Europe. "They have accepted us at our face value and shared everything with us. Those of us who have lived with them through these tragic times will be their best publicity agents," she said.

War Bonds to Pay Way Into 'Truth Or Consequences'

Fifth War Loan bonds will be the admission to the first Boston war bond appearance of Ralph Edwards' radio network show, "Truth or Consequences," at the Boston Opera House on Saturday, June 24.

Two performances of the comedy quiz show are to be radiocast from Boston over the NBC network, originating at Station WBZ, Boston. The first will start at 7:45 p. m. with the radiocast portion at 8:30 p. m. The other performance will go on at 10:15 p. m., with the radiocast portion for the Pacific coast at 11 p. m. Messrs. Lee and J. J. Shubert are donating the Boston Opera House for the bond shows.

Sale of tickets for the radio show is to begin on June 12 and continue to June 24. They may be obtained by purchase of bonds at the National Shawmut Bank, 40 Water Street, or any of its branch offices, as well as at Station WBZ's studios at the Hotel Bradford, the two agencies which are handling local details.

The Edwards' show, which has raised more than $220,000,000 in the sale of war bonds during the past year, is to feature its "Pennies Episode." Listeners were urged in a former performance to send a penny each to a women who had missed a question. She was to buy war bonds for a son in service. By the end of a week, 300,000 letters, equivalent to $3,000 cash, had been received.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A"—No 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Reclamation Plan Seen Aid to Jews

Reclamation of the Jordan Valley in Palestine through a vast network of power dams, patterned after the Tennessee Valley Authority in the United States, was seen as providing possible refuge for 4,000,000 more European Jews by Dr. Walter Clay Lowdermilk of the Department of Agriculture in a Boston speech last night.

Addressing the closing dinner of the twenty-fourth annual New England Zionist Regional Convention at Hotel Statler, Dr. Lowdermilk said the proposed reclammation project would be the largest in history and would solve one of the most difficult of war and post-war refugee problems confronting the United Nations.

Others who addressed the dinner were: Robert Szold of New York, former President of the Zionist Organization of America, Coleman Silbert, retiring President of the New England Zionist Region, and George D. Rossyn, convention chairman. Governor Saltonstall was represented by Col. Daniel Tyler, Jr., one of his aids, and Mayor Tobin was represented by John E. Kerrigan, President of the City Council.

Negro Pops Night Program Arranged

Negro Pops Night at Symphony Hall on Monday evening, June 26, will feature the works of Negro composers, arranged by Arthur Fiedler. Miss Marion McCree, young Negro soprano who recently made her debut in Jordan Hall, will be the soloist. Negro servicemen will attend as guests of individuals, clubs, and organizations.

Proceeds for the sale of floor seats will be used to sponsor the "Portrayals of the Finer Arts" in Symphony Hall as a climax to next Negro History Week in Boston.

This presentation of the achievement and culture of the American Negro is directed by Anna Bobitt-Gardner, Director of the Academy of Pianoforte and Dramatics.

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Congress Puts On Speed To Get Month's Recess

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—Congress headed today into its busiest week with the intention of appropriating $58,000,000,000 and reaching a compromise on extension of price control before adjourning for the conventions at the end of the week.

Its goal is a month's recess for the Republican and Democratic conventions and for political fence-repairing.

Eleven appropriations bills have to be passed before the beginning of the July 1 fiscal year.

Most controversial piece of legislation still to be completed is the OPA extension measure, now in conference between the Senate and House. Conferees are hopeful of having a compromise measure ready for approval by tomorrow.

The 11 supply bills that must become law before July 1 carry funds for a score of Government agencies, including the War Department. A minor bottleneck has developed in the Senate in connection with $500,000 allotted by the House in the war agencies bill for the work of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, which Southern Democrats have tried to kill.

War Contracts Bill

Almost ready to go to conference is the Senate-approved war contracts bill which the House has up for passage today.

Among other bills that the House will tussle with while the Senate puts finishing touches on appropriations is one to exempt fire insurance from the antitrust laws to which the Supreme Court recently said they were subject and another to bring the Wasps (Women's Air Service Pilots) into the Army.

The WASP bill has been hanging fire for months in Congress with the House membership split over the merits of the women's pilots branch headed by Jacqueline Cochran, and the necessity for expanding it.

Another women's interest that may cause lively discussion when Congress returns is a measure allowing Waves and women Marines to serve overseas. Naval commandants are reported to have requested their services in Honolulu and Alaska, but thus far, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, has refused to let any bill through his committee giving Waves an expanded field of operations, comparable to that granted the Wacs in their original bill.

High Gear When Needed

While this looks like a big week's budget ahead, it has generally been proved that when adjournment is the bait, Congress can move with unusual speed.

The only hitch to adjournment might come in failure of the Senate and House conferees on the price control bill to eliminate or modify the Bankhead and Dirksen amendments, which might bring a presidential veto and need for further congressional action.

The bankhead amendment would raise textile prices to consumers by guaranteeing a manufacturers' profit, while the Dirksen amendment would throw many OPA regulations into long litigation by providing that they could be protested in any District Court, or Circuit Court of Appeals. At the present time such complaints are taken up by a specially created Emergency Court of Appeals.

The House bill is not considered quite so inflationary as that passed by the Senate. President Roosevelt has publicly given no hint as to whether either version would be acceptable to him, but his stabilization chiefs have all been urging that OPA be extended without major amendment.

Political Change Backed by Group

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Gleason L. Archer, Chairman of the American Democratic National Committee, asserted today "the time has come for a house cleaning in America and the first house that should be cleaned is the White House in Washington."

He spoke at the opening of a two-day caucus of the anti-Administration organization, called to consider plans to oppose a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

Dr. Archer set forth, in a prepared address, that there had been talk of a coalition with the Republican Party this year.

He added:

"Surely in the hour of grave peril to the nation all believers in constitutional government should unite to destroy the forces of world revolution in our midst. But we have no right to assume that the Republicans will nominate candidates who are free from the contamination that has touched so many political leaders in the past 10 years."

Police Union Tests Dismissal Threat

JACKSON, Miss., June 19 (AP)—Volunteer policemen stood ready to take over as temporary officers today while the Jackson Police Local Union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, and the City Administration settle differences, stemming from the Union's request to hold a meeting to perfect their organization.

Police Chief Joel D. Holden said that Mayor Walter A. Scott and the City Commissioners had ordered a roll call at noon today and that "all members of the force who held membership in the Union and refused to withdraw will be dismissed, as ordered by the Mayor."

City Detective C. I. Bruton, Acting Secretary, said the Union, formed June 5, had 46 of the 53 City Policemen, as members.

Chief Holden said he was authorized to call volunteer police and that 15 had responded.

Mr. Bruton said members would "continue their Union affiliation."

Heads Mission

© Harris & Ewing

Gen. Chen Shang

This is a new photograph of Gen. Chen Shang, leader of the Chinese Military Mission to the United States.

Russo-Finnish Peace Is Hope Of Vandenberg

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—United States foreign policy was discussed in both Houses of Congress today as Secretary of State Cordell Hull declined to discuss specific matters that led him to hand Finnish Minister Hjalmar J. Procope his passport last week.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan brought up the Finnish action in the Senate, expressing deep regret over the State Department's action and voicing hope of eleventh-hour intervention by the United States to bring about a Russian-Finnish armistice.

Across the Capitol, Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington proposed a resolution recommending that the United States sever diplomatic relations with Spain and extend aid to Spanish guerrilla armies to permit them to overthrow the Franco regime.

Senator Vandenberg, one of his party's principal spokesmen on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he believes that Mr. Procope, "a gallant Finnish patriot," is not guilty of anything which does not "stem solely" from "distraught anxiety" for his homeland.

He added, however, that "I stand by my own government in such matters in time of war."

Asserting the war against Germany must be fought with every weapon, and that Germany's satellites—"willing or otherwise"—cannot expect to escape unscathed, Vandenberg added.

"But, though it may be dismissed as wishful thinking at this late hour, I would still hope that the great voice and power and authority of the Government of the United States could still intervene to compose a permanent armistice upon those unequal Finnish battlefronts; and then, come what may, I would hope that the official voice of America, in proper time and place, will speak out for a reincarnated postwar republic of Finland which may carry on once more in what has been and can be again one of the world's greatest adventures in proud, effective, enlightened, self-sufficient democracy."

Such a course, he said, "would vindicate the human aspirations voiced to the world in the Atlantic Charter."

Mr. Procope's devotion to his country may not excuse his "unnamed acts," Senator Vandenberg continued, adding however, that he is "morally certain, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that he has never harbored so much as one vagrant thought that was consciously hostile to our own United States."

Mr. Hull at his news conference today declined to state specifically what actions "inimical" to the interests of the United States were taken by Mr. Procope and three attachés to cause the Department to direct them on June 16 to leave the country.

In the House discussion of Spain, Mr. Coffee said German and Italian troops had aided General Franco gain control of Spain and asserted the Spanish Government now was furnishing supplies and troops to Germany. He contended the Spanish Falange engineered the overthrow of the Bolivian Government and had carried on propaganda in South America in opposition to this country's good-neighbor policy.

Land: Shipyards Due For Work Increase

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, said June 17 the volume of work in merchant shipyards "is to be increased very shortly and not decreased or cut back."

The present shipbuilding program, previously announced as more than 20,000,000 deadweight tons for the year, is based on recommendations of the joint Chiefs of Staff, who are urging increased efforts to deliver ships speedily, Admiral Land declared in a statement.

Admiral Land said his announcement was intended to offset "an epidemic of irresponsible rumors" that cargo-ship construction was soon to be curtailed. The rumors are so persistent, he said, as to indicate deliberate efforts to sabotage the shipbuilding program.

C. I. O. Sets Goal of Reducing Jobless Rank Due to Cutbacks

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations set as a major goal today the reduction "to the lowest possible minimum (of) any unemployment that may ensue as a result of cutbacks."

Recognizing that further cutbacks of war production are inevitable, the C. I. O. Executive Board yesterday directed formation of a committee to work full-time on this project.

The Board also:

1. Urged that the Government "cease forthwith to rely on the Bureau of Labor statistics as an index of wartime living costs."

2. Called on the National War Labor Board to halt "abuses that have been heaped upon labor through the policies of the board and the arrogance and shortsightedness of its administrative personnel."

Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, designated eight unions to appoint representatives to the full-time, special committee on cutback employment: Steel, autos, electrical, shipbuilding, textile, rubber, wholesale and retail, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The C. I. O. said that a statement accompanying the BLS Cost of Living report for May was a "complete vindication" of organized labor's position. The C. I. O. statement quoted BLS: "The index does not show the full wartime effect on the cost of living of such factors as lowered quality, disappearance of low-priced goods, and forced changes in housing and eating away from home."

A National Political Action Committee "to assure the renomination and re-election" of President Roosevelt was formed June 17 by 350 delegates to a C. I. O. Political Action Committee conference.

Lee Pressman, C. I. O. general counsel, told reporters the new committee will meet the limitations of the Smith-Connally Act, which forbids labor unions and corporations to participate in political activity, because he said funds for the committee's support will come voluntarily from individuals and participation in its work will be open to anyone interested in its program.

Tank Production Faces Big Step Up

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Reports from the invasion beachhead that expenditures of tanks were three times the expected rate has prompted the military high command to order an "extremely heavy" increase in production.

Military sources said that American plants which stopped tank production some months ago must renew tank manufacture. United States tank output was cut more than half after the North African campaign during which American tank destroyers and artillery smashed German armored units.

Huge quantities of steel will be needed for the stepped-up production program. Schedules have not yet been fixed and plants to be put back into operation have not been designated.

Fire Chiefs Watch Blaze

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Fire chiefs of Pennsylvania and four neighboring states adjourned their final session here to watch city firemen fight a downtown blaze.

WPB Eases Conversion of Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—The log jam that has threatened to delay if not defeat orderly industrial reconversion plans is breaking. The War Production Board Chairman, Donald M. Nelson, set off the following dynamite charges over the week end which promise greater ease and orderliness in the return of industry to peace production:

1. He announced that manufacturers would shortly be permitted to acquire materials adequate for producing working models of peace products.

2. He lifted the WPB order limiting the use of aluminum and magnesium so that manufacturers could, where manpower resources permitted, obtain these metals and use them to manufacture essential end products.

3. He authorized manufacturers to start July 1 placing orders for machinery, tools, and dies they will need for civilian production. These could come from existing surpluses listed with the WPB and the Defense Plants Corporation or from new orders placed where war production would not be interfered with.

4. He hinted that steel and copper controls might shortly be lifted just as aluminum and magnesium regulations have been eased. These, however, may be delayed somewhat because of the new demands for tank production that have arisen since the Normandy invasion where tanks were destroyed at a much greater rate than anticipated.

War Production First

In taking these steps, Mr. Nelson made it clear that war production was still the nation's immediate concern but that "for the protection of the entire economy, it nevertheless is essential to prepare now for the return to civilian production."

Mr. Nelson also outlined the rule to be followed in choosing those firms that would be allowed to return to production on civilian goods first. Public interest, rather than size or seniority, will govern what firms reconvert first.

The country can't hold up civilian production until all manufacturers in every industry have ended their war contracts, he said. "The interest of the public as a whole rather than the protection of one group," he said will govern our policies.

That means, he went on to explain, that if materials and manpower are available in a certain area production of civilian goods in that area will be permitted even though it means permitting new entrants into a given industrial field. There's no other way of avoiding large-scale unemployment, he stated.

Competitive Economy

"The progressive lifting of WPB restrictions may also result in the production of civilian items by concerns which did not produce such items before the war, and the appearance of such new competition will no doubt be unwelcome to previously established concerns in the same industries and now engaged on war contracts.

"Here again, any hardships resulting from the lifting of WPB restrictions appear to me regrettable but unavoidable. If the Government were to attempt to prevent new competition, there would clearly be grave danger of shackling the country with a regimented economy for a long while to come.

"Such action would clearly require detailed planning of peacetime production by the Government or the setting up of industry cartels in violation of existing law. I would strenuously oppose any effort to use the emergency powers of the WPB for such ends.

"In my judgment it is all-important to maintain a competitive economy. I don't believe a democracy can long exist or that the traditional liberties of America can long be maintained if new competition is forbidden."

Army Reduces Illiteracy

More than 85,000 illiterates have been taught the three R's by the United States Army.

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"4500 BOSSIES KEEP ME ON THE GO..."

"Sure glad I've got a FORD!"

says L. L. BISHOP
Dairy Farm Inspector
Madison, Wisconsin

Everywhere you hear the same good things about Ford cars. These cars *stay* young a long time in looks and performance. They are planned that way—built that way. They're lively and ready to go. They're easy on gas, and repair costs are low. Use Ford Protective Service and, as the miles roll up, you'll say with pride, "Sure glad I've got a Ford!"

1

"I TRAVEL A TOUGH SCHEDULE inspecting 150 dairy herds a month in all weather. My 1940 Ford also hauls dairy equipment repair parts from Chicago and Milwaukee. When I figure up how easy this car is on oil, gas and tires, I'm sure glad I own a Ford!"

2

"MY WIFE HAS TO BE AT HER WORK every day at the medical school of the university. But on weekends you'll find us in our Victory Garden. The Ford surely comes in handy for that work too! It costs little to keep a Ford running well and up to par."

3

"REPAIRS ARE SELDOM NECESSARY. My car has certainly proved its durability. With proper servicing at my Ford dealer's, including routine adjustment, thorough lubrication and washing, it stands up splendidly and keeps its good appearance."

NEWS NOTES—*Ford produces as much steel every month as would be required for two battleships—uses 120 carloads of coal a day in the Rouge plant alone—makes enough ammonium sulphate every day, as a by-product, to fertilize 225 acres of farmland.*

30,000,000 CARS AND TRUCKS HAVE BEEN BUILT BY FORD

Ford

French Resistance Week Observed in the Field of the Arts—Film News

Paintings by French Artists Shown by Worcester Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

Special displays have been installed at the Worcester Art Museum in recognition of French Resistance Week. Two galleries have been hung with paintings by French artists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They include items from the Museum's permanent collection, anonymous loans, and pictures owned by Aldus C. Higgins. There is also an exhibition of modern French tapestries from the Cuttoli Collection.

Worcester has been cordial to L'École de Paris for many years. Its large general collection of objets d'art has absorbed the new and the novel not only ungrudgingly but with genuine enthusiasm. A visitor in any season may expect to see a substantial group of modern works. This week the presentation is amplified. It consists of oils, pastels and water colors.

* * *

The pictures are arranged pleasingly. There is no attempt to put them into chronological sequence. It is a test and triumph when they prove they can hang together in a neighborly manner without mutual obscuration or detraction. The painters knew the meaning of resistance, not in armaments and underground partisanship, but in wrathful words uttered at the Café Guerbois and Nouvelles Athènes, and uncompromising handiwork executed at the easel. They fought smug criticism and bourgeois slander.

Denied recognition by the official salons, they held their own Salon des Refusés. To the innovators their convictions meant more than recognition and worldly success, though both of these came later. The clamor and strife sink into oblivion, but the results of resistance are visible in the works which survive.

* * *

In the aggregate, these French painters show an inventive probity. They were fascinated by the everyday world but as artists they possessed that peculiar ability to transform the commonplace into something distinguished. They were free of conventional snobbishness and bias, and particularly adamant in opposing officially sanctioned procedures.

The new subject matter is but a secondary innovation. These painters were operating in technical modes in which quality of design and not representation were the challenge. They penetrated the surface, reshaped, rebuilt. With the abundance of colors and the new methods of using pigment, limitless opportunities unfolded.

The Worcester exhibition discloses departure and initiation. The Impressionism of Monet records summarily pond lilies as they appear at a particular moment floating upon opalescent waters. Monet represented the total visual effect. In his ever watchful observance of nature he found bright and varying colors. He set them down out of sheer honesty and with no poetic effervescence.

Bonnard and Vuillard, however, painting the everyday scene, selected and rejected with the privilege of the creative artist. Their "impressions" are less significant for verisimilitude than for sensibility. Personal taste and temperament have influenced the brush. The Matisse canvases assert more emphatically personal choice, and individual invention. They sing forth in resonant color, swing hither and thither in rhythmical arabesques. Design emanates from linear device and color relation.

Cézanne's "Card Player" relies more emphatically still upon the elements of design. With him they carry into the third dimension. How substantially and lucidly his "motif" evolves. It is not in the free, intuitive manner of Matisse, but through a most painstaking application if pigment, and modulation in the tonal scheme. Cézanne's pictures in sheer refinement and purity of method generally surpass their neighbors in a display of this kind. Somehow they make the others seem hollow, cursory, and trifling by comparison.

* * *

Picasso was a worthy and understanding disciple, as the exquisite gouache, "Le Bain des Chevaux" shows. The laboriousness of Cézanne's method disappears, but the objective persists, a distillation of the essentials of form. There is no enclosing outline, no fastening contour; form becomes something real, but elusive. The next step is abstraction and dematerialization. "Boy" by Picasso, stands on the threshold of fantasy.

"Sunset in the Orient," by Roulaut, carries completely into the realm of imagination. The colors heighten the poetic atmosphere to an extreme pitch. Rouault was a Fauve, untamed, immoderate, deeply personal. Other pictures on display are by Gauguin, Renoir, Vlaminck and Derain.

The Cuttoli Collection consists of several large tapestries executed by weavers of Beauvais after cartoons prepared by modern artists. They reveal a courageous and admirable undertaking, and they evince a response of wonder, amusement, and disappointment.

The artists commissioned were notables. Some designed for the loom with an appreciation of the possibilities and limitations of the medium. Others held forth as though any painted picture could be transliterated upon the strands of warp and weft. Being members of the creative advance guard, they did not heed the tradition of Gothic or Gobelin looms.

Inasmuch as a tapestry is a decorative art, it is essential to consider some basic rules of the art of decoration. A painted picture loses substantially by close translation, a drawing is entertaining but does not begin to take advantage of the spacious field which beckons for eventful treatment. Picasso's designs betray an amusement and cynicism with the task. Rouault's are painterly and ill-suited. Man Ray's adaptation from photography is noteworthy if ineffectual.

Léger, given to conventionalization and heedful of all-over design, comes off much better than some of his neighbors. Miro, too, who often has a textile feeling in his confections, adapts adequately to the loom. Braque's still lifes are pleasing adaptations from abstractions.

But Lurçat seems to us the most successful of all, because he has undoubtedly made a study of the medium and designed not arbitrarily but resolutely for the loom. The drawing of figures is appropriate, the details are charming and the borders beautiful. He has not disdained the Gothic prototypes, nor has he imitated them. He has been intelligent enough to go to sources from which he could learn first principles of a medium that has lost its traditional hold on the imagination of craftsmen.

'Boy,' by Pablo Picasso
Now on exhibition at the Worcester Art Museum

Tonight at the Pops

New England Conservatory Night
Conducted by Quincy Porter

"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
Overture to "Idomeneo" ..... Mozart
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Two Dances for Radio ..... Porter
Piano Concerto No. 3 in C Minor ..... Beethoven

Soloist: Elizabeth Scher
Conducted by Francis Findlay
"Glide on! Glide on!" Chorus for Women's Voices ..... Delibes
"The Snow," Part Song for Female Voices ..... Elgar
Group from the Conservatory Chorus
"Emperor" Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Semper Fidelis" March ..... Sousa

Today's FM Programs

WEZFM

5:00 p. m.—News; Symphony of Melody.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
7:30 p. m.—Red Cross program.
7:45 to 11 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

5:00 p. m.—Dansant; music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Bill Cunningham, news.
7:15 p. m.—Political talk.
7:30 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WNAC.

French Film Preview At The Exeter

To make a success of portraying failure is surely for an actor to prove himself an artist; and this is precisely what Lucien Baroux does in the French film, dating back to just before the downfall of 1940, "Le Feu de Paille."

The achievement of Mr. Baroux was unrolled, along with other matters, at the Exeter Theater on Saturday morning, the occasion being a France Forever reunion, and the show being designated for this piece a preview, which for Boston it was, though the same thing in New York would have been a revival.

The play, adapted from Henri Troyat's novel of strange two-noun title, "Grandeur Nature," is at the same time a study of human character in the abstract and of everyday living in the concrete. It is pervaded with all sorts of French subtlety and French mundaneness, and is cluttered up with considerable French symbolism as well. But the problem for the person taking the leading role is a very straightforward and consistent matter, needing quite a master of the screen to solve it and finding the right man in Mr. Baroux.

The idea of the drama is that a fellow who has given the best years of his career to the stage without getting anywhere is going to cut up some pretty jealous didos when he sees his own boy make a big hit as a child prodigy, bringing in big money where he himself has secured nothing but starvation. It is too much; but that is how it goes with Antoine Vautier and his young son, Christian.

Things come out all right, too. The lad at last makes a flop, though the family holds on to the winnings of the first triumph, and the father finally gets a solid, if inconspicuous, job in the theater. In brief, the Vautiers—father, mother, and son—pull through respectably, and both "Grandeur" and "Nature" are satisfied.

An excellent French class Mr. Baroux; with his perfectly schooled speech, holds for American students attending a disclosure of the piece; admirably assisted by Orane Demazis, who takes the part of Mme. Vautier; and by Jean Fuller, who takes that of the adolescent.

W. P. T.

Lon McCallister, Walter Brennan, and Charlotte Greenwood
In "Home in Indiana," coming Wednesday to the Keith Memorial

Picture Plans

Nigel Bruce will have the role of the Squire in the film production of "The Corn Is Green." Bette Davis will play the part done by Ethel Barrymore on the stage. Others in the cast include John Dall, Joan Lorring, Rhys Williams, Mildred Dunnock, and Gwyneth Hughes.

* * *

If arrangements can be made Paul Lukas is expected to have the principal male role in "Bella Donna." A previous film version of the story was made by Paramount in 1923 with Pola Negri and Conway Tearle heading the cast. Edward Small will make the new picture for United Artists release.

* * *

Mona Freeman will play the role of one of the daughters in the screen version of Louise Randall Pierson's "Roughly Speaking." Rosalind Russell, Jack Carson, and Donald Woods head the cast.

* * *

Clifford Odets and Harold Clurman will write a screenplay from "Deadline at Dawn" and Mr. Clurman will direct the picture. The latter is under contract to RKO Radio as writer, producer, and director. Mr. Odets, who also serves in the double capacity of writer and director, recently completed work in both fields on "None But the Lonely Heart."

Ralph Forbes
In "A Goose for the Gander," which has its premiere tonight at Brattle Hall, Cambridge.

On Navy Screens

Not only in the war films which are shown to the public but in the training pictures which are prepared for the men in the armed services interesting developments have been taking place.

Lieut. J. E. Bauernschmidt has pointed out in a recent speech in New York what the Navy has learned about the value of humor in movies designed for instruction purposes. He is quoted as follows by the Public Information Committee of the Motion Picture Industry:

"Laughter is as much a part of the temperament of Americans as baseball or trying to get something for nothing, and if it is agreed that teaching must be in tune with the temperament of the taught then laughter is an essential part of training films. The happy learning creates the deepest impression.

"With technical subjects humor may be the ignition spark to the mental engine. The humor of exaggeration is in common use in Navy training films. For example, a film on handling heavy loads may be brightened immeasurably by a live action shot of a typical sailor overwhelmed by a pile of bedding, clothing, cleaning gear, and ammunition staggering manfully along to the accompaniment of a bright musical signature.

"A film on damage control is enlightened by a 40-second introductory cartoon animation sequence which reveals a Jap shark sawing a hole in the hull of a U. S. ship and the ensuing slapstick comedy that results when a sailor uses everything he can get his hands on to plug up that hole. The technique says, relax, boy, we are going to teach you something about damage control, but don't let it scare you, it's really a very simple proposition.

"If it is necessary to emphasize the fact that much care must be taken when unloading a pistol clip to prevent the spring from uncoiling in your face, the fact will be remembered if a dopey character is shown unloading the clip the wrong way and almost getting his head knocked off.

"The effects of all types of humor on the vast audience taught has shown us in the Navy that laughter wins the confidence of the student, dispels his inhibitions and speeds his training."

'Brewster's Millions'

Movie rights have been acquired to "Brewster's Millions," and Allan Dwan will direct the production for Edward Small.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Albert H. Wiggin Gallery,: Lithographs of Henry de Toulouse-Lautrec. Through June.

Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street — Twentieth - century prints. Through July 29.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition and sale of fine silver. Daily except Sundays, from 9 to 4. Through July 26.

Robert C. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—American Landscapes, Hudson River School.

Fogg Museum of Art—Exhibition of illustrations "Blake of Beardsley" presented by Museum Class Seminar. Through June. Exhibition of Old Wedgewood. Through Summer.

Museum of Fine Arts—French Arts of the Eighteenth Century. June 20-Sept. 3; Museum School annual exhibition. Water colors by William Blake. Through June. Etchings by Pierre Brebiette; recent accessions. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Spring exhibition of crayon drawings by Alexandre Iacovleff; lithographs by Stow Wengenroth. Open Saturdays and Sundays from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Exhibition of sculpture by Herbert Haseltine. Through June.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Modern French paintings and modern French tapestries exhibited in honor of French Resistance Week. Exhibition of work by students of the Art School. Through June 28.

Maine

Portland: Portland Society of Art, L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum, 111 High Street—Students' Exhibition—School of Fine and Applied Art; Paintings in oil and water color by Alexander Bower and Bernice Breck. Through July 4.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 13.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—News Round-Up; J. B. McGeachy, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVZ, 11.83 meg., 25.1 m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Cultural Program, YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.13 meg., 42.1 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—American Hour, TGWA, 9.62 meg., 31 m.

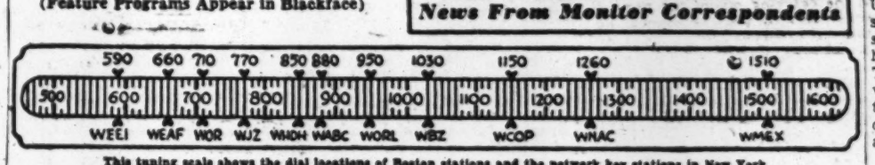
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informativo Peruvian Music, OAX-42, 8.92 meg., 31.60 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"	Senators-Yankees game,	Sports Program
3:15 Songs; Talk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	telegraph report	News Service
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family,	Senators-Yankees game,	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Victory Gardens	Drama; Mus. Moments	"Right to Happiness"	telegraph report	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Senators-Yankees game,	News; Alvino Rey's Or.
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	telegraph report	Tony Pastor's Orch
4:30 "A Good Parent"	Westbrook Van Voorhis	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Hal-Hour Music"	Barry Wood, songs
4:45 "Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch	J. Manning, Troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Songs; Revue	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 Wilderness Road	"Captain Midnight" sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Dinner Concert	News; Godfrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	Treasury Salute	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters";	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show;	Johnny Mercer's Orch	Bill Cunningham, news	Freddie Slack's Orch
7:15 "Dateline"; drama,	music; drama	News of the World	Political talk	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch,	"The Lone Ranger";	Embarkation Port Band	Roundable Discussion,	Johannes Steele, news
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry Comments	Political talk	Men Make the Navy
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter..	Paul Neilson, news	Cavalcade of America;	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter..	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Tokyo Spearhead"	"Return of Nick Carter"	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30 "Gay 90s Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	L. Warren, baritone;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45 Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports
9:00 Theater; James	"Counterspy"; drama ..	Bidu Sayao, soprano;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Smet-
9:15 Craig; Margaret	"Counterspy"; drama	Donald Voorhees' Orch	"Screen"; Muriel Rahn	ana's Quartet in E
9:30 O'Brien in "Lost	Orson Welles; War Bond	"Information, Please";	American Music Hour;	minor
9:45 Angel"	Program; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, mc.	Attilio Baggiore, tenor	Classical Album
10:00 Guild; C. Colbert;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15 No Time for Love	Ted Malone	Rheingold Schmidt, cr.	Treasury Salute	Vocal trio
10:30 Showtime; Variety	Silver Nocturne	Dr. I. Q. Quiz show;	Dean Hudson's Orch	Jan Savitt's Orch
10:45 Peter Lorre	Silver Nocturne	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Music; Weather	Claude Thornhill's Or
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Mary Small's Orch
11:15 "Unrationed Jam";	Lawrence Welk's Orch	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Fats Waller's Orch
11:30 Tony Pastor's Or	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	George Hamilton's Orch	Day's End; music
11:45 Tony Pastor's Or	"Aloha"	Music You Want	George Hamilton's Orch	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; C'wb'y music	News report	Musical pgm; Weather,	News comments	
7:30 Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"; songs	New England Fellow-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	"Treasury Salute"	Herb Lewis; "Salute"	ship Service
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"Ranger Joe's Ranch";	Songs; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Cindy Moore; Music	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Food talk	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Nan Howard Inter	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk.,	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean	"The Breakfast Club"	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Across Caribbean	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Serenade for Strings	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 Valiant Lady	"Sweet River"; drama	Lora Lawton; sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15 "Light of World";	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Open Door";	Fishermen's program	Musical Varieties	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	"Listening Post"	Harvest; music	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill";	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience
11:15 Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 'Life Beautiful'; sk	Baukhage Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk..	"Danny Cavanaugh"	"Wax Museum"	Jack Berch & His Boys	Treasury Salute
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Danny Cavanaugh"	Carl Caruso, news	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	American Woman's Jury	Marguerite Porter
2:00 Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	"Guiding Light"; dr....	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food talk	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	'Dance Lineup'; Sports
2:30 Serial drama	Ladies, Be Seated	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music; Sports
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of Amer"; sk	Giants - Dodgers game,	Sports program
3:15 Songs; Revue	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	telegraph report	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	"Pepper Young's ...";	Giants - Dodgers game,	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Army Information	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness'; sk	telegraph report	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Giants - Dodgers game,	News; Pop. music
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch ..	telegraph report	Dick Todd, songs
4:30 Treasury Parade	Jewish Philanthropies..	Lorenzo Jones; sketch..	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:45 "Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"	Maritime Service	Count Basie's Orch
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 E. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn";	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Journey to Ireland
5:30 'Notes for Victory'	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	Journey to Ireland
5:45 'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight'; sketch	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Review; Music	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner dance
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendesvous; Sngs	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	'Let Yourself Go'; com-	"Music Shop"; variety	Bill Cunningham, news	Les Brown's Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	edy; Milton Berle, mc.	Robert St. John, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 American Melody	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours";	Claude Thornhill's Or
7:45 Hour; songs; or.	Symphonic Gems	Boys"; variety	"Treasury Salute"	"Romberg Favorites"
8:00 'Big Town'; drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30 Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	Rep. Everett M. Dirksen	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45 comedy; or.: News	Brian Donlevy, guest	Rep. Everett M. Dirksen	Small; Vincent Lopez	Tax program
9:00 Political talk	"Famous Jury Trials";	Mystery Theater	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15 Studio program	"Famous Jury Trials";	Mystery Theater	Screen: Norton Sisters,	"Music Hour"
9:30 Raymond Massey,	Louis Prima's Orch.;	'Fibber McGee & Molly';	American Forum of Air;	"Music Hour"
9:45 dramatic sketch	Prima Orch.; drama	comedy; music	"Shall the Army and	"Music Hour"
10:00 Norman Corwin; dr.	Raymond Gram Swing	Charlotte Greenwood;	Navy Be Merged"	News service
10:15 "Walt Whitman"	Chester Bowles, talk	guests; music	Dean Hudson's Orch	'This Is France'
10:30 CBS War Bond Day	Silver Nocturne	Hildegarde, songs; gsts;	Musical Roundup	Bob Chester's Orch
10:45 "The Land Is	Silver Nocturne	orchestra	Music; Weather	Judy Garland, songs
11:00 Bright"; guests;	Newscast	News programs	News service	Sam Donahue's Orch
11:15 songs; drama	Louis Prima's Orch	Weather; Sports	Phil Ohman's Orch	Benny Goodman's Orch
11:30 "Romance"; drama	Fishermen's program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta," Alfred	Day's End; music
11:45 "Romance"; drama	Recording; News	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Scientifically Air-Cooled
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors ● Orpheum 9:15 a. m. Open ● State 11:15 a. m.
HELD OVER 2ND WEEK
CHARLES BOYER
INGRID BERGMAN
JOSEPH COTTEN
Gaslight
plus
Pete Smith's "GROOVIE MOVIE"
M-G-M's "Screwball Squirrel"

KEITH MEMORIAL
CAREFULLY COOLED
Broadway's Greats and Glamor-ites!
SHOW BUSINESS
Eddie CANTOR
Joan DAVIS
George MURPHY
Nancy KELLY
CONSTANCE MOORE
"YELLOW CANARY" Richard Greene

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
BING CROSBY
"GOING MY WAY"
Plus Latest March of Time "Underground Report"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
BETTY GRABLE
"PIN UP GIRL"
Plus "Three Men in White"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE
Greer Garson Walter Pidgeon
"Madame Curie"
Also "GILDERSLEEVE—BROADWAY"

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — TONIGHT 8:30
● AIR ● COOLED
458 LAUGHS!
JOHN GOLDEN'S NEW HIT
3 IS A FAMILY
SUMMER PRICES!
Nites 75c to $2, plus tax
MATINEES WED. AND SAT. 75c to $1.50

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
Tickets .35, .60, $1.00, $1.50 Tax Inc.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - OSCAR ANNABELLA - KARLWEIS
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:30

GALA OPENING THURS. JUNE 22
New Musical Icetravaganza
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
Box Office Now Open—Mail Orders Filled
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
Opg. & Sat. Eves. Only 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40. Sun. 8:15 No Mon. Perf.
Mats. (after Opg.) Wed. & Sat. 2:40; Sun. at 3
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-8474

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
ARTHUR MARGETSON and NYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
AIR-CONDITIONED

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT:
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by REUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY GARDE HARRY STOCKWELL JOSEPH BULOFF BETTY JANE WATSON
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
PAUL ROBESON
JOSE FERRER — UTA HAGEN
OTHELLO LAST 3 WEEKS
EDITH KING—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30 Sharp Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30 Sharp
"Enormously funny."—Morehouse, Sun

MAX GORDON presents
RUTH GORDON in
OVER TWENTY-ONE
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
EVGS., 8:40 MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
AIR-CONDITIONED

THRILLS! CHILLS! AND LAUGHTER!
ZASU PITTS 6TH BIG MONTH
RAMSHACKLE INN
"Zasu Pitts is giving a terrific performance."—Coleman, Mirror
ROYALE THEATRE, 45th West of Broadway
Air-Conditioned CI. 5-5760
Evgs. at 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"Outstanding drama of season."—Barnes, Her. Trib.
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S New Play
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
AIR CONDITIONED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Anne BAXTER • Wm. EYTHE • Michael O'SHEA
'THE EVE OF ST. MARK'
The War's Greatest Love Story
PLUS ON STAGE—MIA SLAVENSKA • BARRY WOOD
EDDIE GARR • BERRY BROS. • RADIO ACES
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
"THE WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER"
IRENE DUNNE • ALAN MARSHALL
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER THEATRE
BRATTLE HALL TRO. 1465
GLORIA SWANSON and RALPH FORBES
"A GOOSE FOR THE GANDER"
Evgs. 8:30 Mat. Wed., Sat. 2:30. Prices .50-$1.50 pl. tax

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"A Goose for the Gander," starring Gloria Swanson and Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Constance Dowling. 1:10, 4:10, 9:30. "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. 1:50, 4:55, 7:55.

Fenway — "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis, George Murphy, Nancy Kelly, Constance Moore. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 10. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:25.

Kenmore — "Madame Curie," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 2:25, 5:40, 9. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 1:10, 4:36, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:46.

Metropolitan—"Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern: "Lady Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50. "Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Normandie—"Diary of Lady X," Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Rembrandt," Charles Laughton 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:56.

Orpheum—"Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, Joseph Cotten. 9:15, 11:35 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 10:05.

Paramount—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby. Rise Stevens. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:08, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—"Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. 10:48 a. m., 1:52, 4:56, 7:45, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:36, 3:36, 6:30, 9:12.

Scollay—"Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "Yellow Rose

N. E. Opponents Rally Against Seaway Project

New England oponents of the long-sought St. Lawrence seaway project were rallying their forces once more today in an effort to defeat reported moves to have planks favoring the project inserted in the platforms to be adopted at the forthcoming Republican and Democratic national conventions at Chicago.

Efforts to secure the "International St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project, which have been under way for more than 10 years, have repeatedly been defeated. Under the plan, the St. Lawrence River would be made navigable to ocean shipping and thus open the Great Lakes to direct water service to all parts of the world.

Not only the "tremendous cost" of the project which would be passed along to taxpayers, but the economic effects on New England, have aroused organized opposition. A nation-wide group organized to oppose the project and known as the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, has headquarters in Washington, and is headed by Frank S. Davis of Boston as chairman.

Planks Proposed

Information from an authentic source indicates that an attempt will be made to insert planks indorsing the project in the platforms of both national conventions, Mr. Davis said today in disclosing that letters had been sent to all Massachusetts delegates and alternates of both parties.

The program of the sponsors of the plan will seek an indorsement on a "non-political, non-partisan basis," Mr. Davis added, pointing out that "New England sentiment is overwhelmingly against the carrying out of this costly International project. The feeling here is, that any possible benefits to interests represented by proponents would be far outweighed by the injurious effects on New England, the Mid-West, and other sections of the country.

"Although repeatedly rejected by the United States Congress—in 1933 10 of the 12 New England Senators voted against ratification of a treaty seeking authorization—the project has again been revived in the form of a bill introduced by Senator Aiken of Vermont, now pending before a subcommittee of the Senate, Committee on Commerce.

N. E. an Island

"In a recent address, Senator Aiken publicly stated that passage of his bill would be followed by an attempt to obtain authorization of the so-called Champlain-Hudson Cut-Off project which proposes dredging a deep waterway from the St. Lawrence River through Lake Champlain and the Hudson River to New York," Mr. Davis stated.

"Thus, if both the St. Lawrence and the Champlain projects were put through, an island would be made of New England, and its transportation facilities to and from the interior, already difficult, would be further handicapped.

"Senator Aiken's bill assumes that the State of New York would relinquish its control of hydro-electric power developed by construction of the proposed power plant to be constructed at the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, and that such hydro-electric power would be made available to New England industries.

"Records of previous Congressional hearings indicate that New York would vigorously protest distribution of such power outside of the state of New York.

"Such representative New England organizations as the New England Council; Associated Industries of Massachusetts; New Hampshire Manufacturers Association; Connecticut Manufacturers Association and many others have repeatedly and vigorously protested the carrying out of the St. Lawrence project. The Vermont Assembly only recently voted its opposition, thus reiterating action taken by Senator Aiken's own state," Mr. Davis said.

A list of 10 "reasons" why the project would affect New England injuriously is given by Mr. Davis in opposition to the plan.

Reasons Listed

The list follows:

1. It would add to the tax burden.
2. New England's railroads, already struggling against serious handicaps, are unanimously opposed because they are in no position to withstand any further loss of traffic.
3. The power needs of New England industries can be more economically supplied by steam and generating plants.
4. It cannot reasonably be considered as an essential part of the postwar program, because public interest would be better served by applying available manpower, materials, and capital to complete meritorious domestic projects.
5. Boston and other New England ports would suffer, because small-capacity foreign-flag vessels would by-pass New England ports and to a considerable extent control transportation of materials through the St. Lawrence to Great Lakes ports.
6. Hydraulic power developed in the International Rapids plant would be controlled by New York.
7. It would seriously affect coastal shipbuilding plants—perhaps the most important New England industry today.
8. Men and materials should not be diverted from essential domestic postwar projects.
9. Opposition to the International St. Lawrence Waterway and Power project is nation-wide.
10. New England sentiment is practically unanimously opposed to the carrying out of the project either as a part of the postwar or defense programs, or as an economic necessity.

Maine Federation of Labor Strikes at Draft Labor Bill

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 19—Delegates to the 40th annual convention of Maine's Federation of Labor yesterday adopted a resolution "condemning the Brewster-Bailey draft labor bill."

John J. Murphy, of Boston, New England Representative of the American Federation of Labor, speaking before the convention, condemned the bill on the ground that it "advocated forced labor."

"If Senator Brewster wants to introduce a bill," Mr. Murphy declared, "why doesn't he introduce one to draft capital as well as labor? We know the workers of this country will never stand for involuntary servitude."

The Brewster-Bailey bill would subject any draft registrant to induction if he shifted from essential to nonessential work; would draft for military or labor service anyone who refused to take an essential job and would permit reclassification and draft for essential work of 4-F's capable of performing necessary work.

Earlier in the convention Benjamin J. Dorsky, of Bangor, who was re-elected president, called the Brewster-Bailey measure the "Hitler in America" bill and urged that the degelates go on record as "utterly opposed" to it.

Gov. Sumner Sewall told the delegates that Maine's labor record of foregoing strikes in wartime had shown a co-operative spirit that was axiomatic.

However, Reginald T. Anderson of Warwick, R. I., Grand Lodge representative of the International Association of Machinists, declared employers throughout the nation were building up a "war fund" to be used in wiping out labor's gains after the war. He urged unions to increase their efforts at enlisting membership in order to combat employers' plans to "stampede the unions" out of existence when the war ends. This statement contrasted sharply with Gov. Sumner Sewall's assertion that a new philosophy pervaded industry, a belief that "the only way business ticks in this country is to have people working at good wages."

Primary Campaign

As the Maine primary campaign moved down the homestretch, Republicans lined up their national delegation for the forthcoming Chicago convention. U. S. Senator Wallace White, acting minority Senate Floor Leader, was named chairman of the delegation.

The delegation promised to go into the national gathering with considerable weight because of Senator White's prominent position in national party circles, plus that of Miss Martin, who for some time has been in charge of women's activities for the national organization.

Cotton Textiles

During the war years Maine has become accustomed to consider its shipyards as the essence of its war industry. However, it was driven home last week that war output goes much beyond the actual production of weapons and fighting craft.

The War Production Board granted an "urgency rating" for cotton textile mills in order to give them a priority in obtaining badly needed labor. An official of the largest organization of Maine cotton mills, which has five factories, disclosed that the mills, turning out better than 80 per cent military or "government directive" goods, are 25 to 30 per cent undermanned. And he added that the mills have a serious absentee problem.

G. A. R. Veterans

Two of Maine's eight known living G. A. R. veterans appeared at the 77th annual G. A. R. encampment at Augusta last week. They were Maine Department Commander George F. Stuart of Freeport and John W. Palmer of Waldoboro, Adjutant, who voted to re-elect all officers, as they went through a round of convention activities connected with the annual conventions of the half dozen allied organizations.

Notably absent was George H. Jones of Oxford, National Commander of the G. A. R., who rode down Congress Street in a jeep driven by a Wac in this year's Memorial Day parade, but was unable to attend the G. A. R. encampment.

Following a brief business meeting Commander Stuart and Adjutant Palmer were driven to nearby Togus, where they visited Commander Jones, and in the evening they attended a campfire climaxing the conventions.

The various organizations, including the Ladies of the G. A. R., the Sons of Union Veterans and Auxiliary, the State and National Relief Corps, carried out a three-day round of conventions with increased solemnity. Instruction of flag etiquette, commemoration of Civil War heroes and resolves to strengthen their faith in Americanism took on new significance with the grandchildren of the boys in blue laying down their lives in a struggle for world principles.

U. S. O. Entertainers at Framingham

By a Staff Photographer.

Gene Autry and Jack Dempsey Visit 'Boys' at Cushing Hospital

Under the auspices of the Framingham United Service Organizations Committee, Sergeant Gene Autry, United States Army, former movie and radio star, and Commander Jack Dempsey, United States Coast Guard, former world boxing champion, entertained recently at the Cushing General Hospital, in Framingham. They are shown above with officials of the U. S. O. Left to right: Sergeant Autry; James Graham, Chairman of Framingham U. S. O. Committee; Mrs. James Geehan, House Chairman; Chester H. Smith, Regional Executive, and Commander Dempsey.

Postwar Plans To Get Airing At Institute

Accounts of the discussions at the New England Institute of International Relations, opening its 13th annual session tomorrow on the Wellesley College campus, will be radiocast and cabled to Europe by the Office of War Information, as valuable indications of what America is thinking about postwar planning, it was learned today. The general theme of this summer's institute is "The Price of an Enduring Peace."

A letter to the director of the Institute from Theodore Kaghan, chief of the Basic News Division of the OWI, in Washington, has just been received. In it Mr. Kaghan explains that there is greatly increased interest abroad in what America is thinking—especially in connection with the nature of the peace to be established after victory—and that it is felt that this institute brings much representative thinking into clear focus.

Leslie Barrett, the Institute's director, announced today that discussion of the Administration's new plan for world organization will launch its 1944 program tomorrow.

How wide is the interest in problems of the postwar period is indicated by the large enrollment for the Institute, which continues for 10 days and is followed immediately by the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley, which, as in earlier years, makes a special effort to get a cross-section of American thinking on domestic as well as international problems.

In previous years, the conclusions reached at both these conferences have frequently pointed to developments which occurred in the ensuing months.

A feature of both the institutes is the series of evening lectures by well-known authorities on specific subjects. These lectures are open to the public as well as to members of the institutes.

The first, in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 tomorrow night, will be given by Dr. Howard E. Kershner, Chairman of the Temporary Council on Food for Europe's Children. Its title will be, "Can Hungry Europe Be Fed?" Question and answer periods following each lecture often develop into lively discussion.

Bay Staters on List Of Navy Casualties

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The names of Massachusetts men are included in a casualty list of 58 announced by the Navy Department today.

The list includes 10 killed, 41 wounded and 7 missing. In addition, the names of two in the naval service are included, one whose casualty status has changed from missing to killed, and one wounded a second time.

Massachusetts men and next of kin:

Anderson, Frank Arnold, Gunner's Mate, First Class, United States Naval Reserve. Killed. [Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for Feb. 5, 1944.] Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest John Anderson, Concord.

Garbitt, Ernest John 3d, Motor Machinist's Mate, Third Class, United States Navy. Wounded. Parents, Ernest John Garbitt, Jr., West Roxbury, Boston.

Mandozzi, Philip, Seaman, Second Class, United States Naval Reserve. Wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adorano Mandozzi, Fitchburg.

Frances Sweeney

Frances Sweeney of Brookline, who passed on yesterday, was editor and publisher of the Boston City Reporter and was a well-known liberal in Massachusetts.

Her small paper vigorously opposed all forms of political reaction in the community and was a leading local force in the fight against fascist tendencies. Recent issues have been devoted to combatting anti-Semitism in Boston.

Miss Sweeney was a member of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Committee for World Federation and was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Committee for Racial Unity, a nonsecretarian group composed of representatives of all religious faiths.

Peabody Captain's Heroism Stands Out Among N. E. Honors

War Activities in New England

Progress of the war is reflected in dispatches from home and overseas which tell of New Englanders undergoing training, earning promotions and then—putting their training to the combat test—being honored by the award of medals and citations.

Attacking a strong Japanese road block in New Britain, the extraordinary heroism of Capt. Joseph E. Buckley of Peabody, Mass., brought him the presidential citation and award of the Navy Cross Medal. Serving with the Marines, Captain Buckley "riding a half-track, crossed a sand spit in face of enemy fire and directed the fire of the half-track on enemy pill boxes and antitank weapons so that the road block was captured."

A Navy lieutenant from Dedham, Philip M. Johnson, has received the Purple Heart Medal at the Naval Hospital in San Diego. After serving through the Guadalcanal action, Lieutenant Johnson was on the Henley which was torpedoed and sunk off Finschafen, New Guinea, last October.

New Englanders Decorated

Nine New Englanders serving in the Army Air Forces have received decorations. The medals received and those honored are: Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Flying Cross to Maj. Robert E. Hawes of North Dartmouth, in the South Pacific; Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal to Staff Sergeant Robert M. Huston of Brockton, in the Tenth Air Force, India; the Air Medal to Sergeant Walter E. Tarbell of Fitchburg and Capt. Hiram F. Conant of Cambridge, both in the European theater; Oak Leaf Clusters to the Air Medal to First Lieutenants Paul M. Murphy of Mosden, Conn., Paul R. Kilmain of Auburndale, John M. Kirmil of South Norwood, Second Lieut. Everett W. MacLeod of West Roxbury, and Staff Sergeant Milton H. Phillips of East Boston.

Recent promotions include those of Capt. D. W. Court of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, to major and First Lieut. William L. MacVance, Jr., of Portland to captain. Both are in the Army Air Forces. With the Nines Air Force in England, the following have won advancement: Sergeant John Papayianes of Boston to staff sergeant; Corp. Robert G. Popkin of Malden to sergeant and Corp. George V. Herman of Charlestown to sergeant.

War Fats Reaped In Massachusetts 138 P. C. of Quota

Used fats totaling 1,125,000 pounds were poured into the war stream from Massachusetts kitchens during the month of April, the Bay State thereby attaining 138 per cent of its quota, the War Production Board announced yesterday.

New England as a whole again led the rest of the nation in this effort, according to latest figures compiled by Miss Margaret Curtis chief of the regional household fat program.

Collection reports disclosed that 179 communities in Massachusetts exceeded their quotas by large margins. This record compares sharply with the beginning of the fat salvage program in August, 1942, when the Bay State collected only 28 per cent of its quota.

The most used fat collected in a single month prior to the ration point bonus system was in June last year when 68 per cent of the State quota was realized. However, since January, each monthly quota has been surpassed, as follows: January, 107 per cent; February, 112 per cent; March, 116 per cent.

Saltonstall Names Board On Forest-Fire Problem

A special four-man commission to study the problem of forest fires in Massachusetts has been named by Governor Saltonstall.

The Commission, which will survey the recent forest fires with a view to preventing or coping with future fires, is comprised of State Commissioner of Conservation Raymond J. Kenney, Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, State Adjutant General, State Commissioner of Public Safety John F. Stokes, and Percy G. Charnock, State Fire Co-ordinator. Recommendations of the Commission will be filed with the Governor at a later date.

Registration For Primaries Near Deadline

With Wednesday, June 21, the final day for registering to vote in the July 11 State Primaries, election officials in Massachusetts cities and towns were anticipating a rush of business today.

In Boston the election office on the street floor of City Hall Annex will be open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. beginning today through Wednesday. District offices will be open nightly from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. in each of the city's 22 wards.

Hours for registration are established locally and may be learned from city and town halls or election offices throughout the State. However, every city and town must hold registration sessions on Wednesday, the final registration day, under State law.

Under a new State law members of the armed forces who will be 21 years of age at the time of an election and who are now away from home may be registered by their own kin.

Following are the registration places in Boston:

Ward 1—Paul Jones School, Horace and Byron Streets, East Boston.
Ward 2—Bunker Hill School, Baldwin and Bunker Hill Streets.
Ward 3—Ward Room, Blossom Street, West End.
Ward 4—Y. M. C. A. Building, 316 Huntington Avenue, Back Bay.
Ward 5—Prince School, Exeter and Newbury Streets, Back Bay.
Ward 6—Prerodic W. Lincoln School, East Broadway, nar K Street, South Boston.
Ward 7—William E. Russell School, Columbia Road, near Dorchester Avenue.
Ward 8—Municipal Building, Dudley and Vine Streets, Roxbury.
Ward 9—Roxbury Courthouse, Roxbury Street.
Ward 10—Lowell School, Centre and Mozart Streets.
Ward 11—Show Room, 4 Tower Street.
Ward 12—Williams School, Homestead and Harold Streets, Roxbury.
Ward 13—Edward Everett School, Pleasant Street, near Savin Hill Avenue.
Ward 14—Pauline Agassiz Shaw School, Morton and Norfolk Streets, Dorchester.
Ward 15—Benjamin Cushing School, Robinson Street, Dorchester.
Ward 16—Ellen H. Richards School, Beaumont Street, Dorchester.
Ward 17—Gilbert Stuart School, Richmond Street, Dorchester.
Ward 18—Hyde Park Municipal Building, River Street.
Ward 19—Roslindale Municipal Building, Washington Street and Cummins Highway.
Ward 20—Basement West Roxbury Public Library, Centre and Mt. Vernon Streets.
Ward 21—Alexander Hamilton School, Strathmore Road and Chestnut Hill Avenue.
Ward 22—Old Town Hall, Ward Room, Washington Street near Market Street, Brighton.

Red Sox Climb to Within One Half Game of Lead

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As the surprising Red Sox took time out from their American League pennant campaign to play an exhibition at the Bainbridge (Md.) Naval Station today, they were surrounded by interesting statistics.

For example, just one half game to the rear of the St. Louis Browns, who have been in front since May 31st, the Sox have won 11 of their most recent 13 starts and have not lost a series since they left Cleveland in the early days of June.

Two, not since the season of 1940, when they sported a 1½-game lead on the Cleveland Indians, have the local American Leaguers been so high in the race at the June 19 mark on the schedule.

Split on Road

Joe Cronin did well enough in Washington. He broke even in four games, which is all you expect from a series on the road. If the Skipper can maintain a .500 pace in all of his remaining away-from-home dates, he will pull the strings in an October World Series at Fenway Park. The Sox, with their top-heavy right-handed power, can win enough at Fenway to finish ahead of the field in this campaign of mediocrity.

Cronin tomorrow carries his flag fight to Philadelphia, where he plays five games in three days. There is a twilight-night doubleheader tomorrow, a single on Wednesday and an afternoon twin bill on Thursday. With a break or two, Cronin can return to Fenway on Friday in first place.

Dropped Two

Even the schedule favors the locals. Following this Phillie series, they play 18 games on the home lot prior to the All-Star intermission. A grip on the lead at that point in the race could be a big boost to the team's confidence and morale.

Meanwhile, the Hub is being more or less entertained by the Braves, who dropped two to the Giants yesterday, 9-2 and 7-1, while the Red Sox were splitting at Washington, winning 9-6 and losing 1-0. The Braves put on a rather bad show before better than 16,000 fans, 15,005 of which paid to get in.

When Bob Coleman's pitching sags, a circumstance which is bound to develop because of the pressure placed upon it, the team looks a poor second division. It simply cannot drive in runs with any degree of consistency. In 18 innings against the Giants yesterday, only three runs could be salvaged out of 12 hits and 14 bases on balls. However, where Bob Quinn or Coleman can find added assistance in the run-making department, remains a mystery under present wartime conditions.

The Braves tomorrow open a four-game series with the Phillies by playing a 6 o'clock twilight contest. The date originally scheduled for today has been moved back to manufacture a doubleheader for Wednesday.

* * *

Briefs . . . John Quinn announced today the signing of Charles Shea, Somerville High School catcher . . . Shea, who was being chased by four or five other big league clubs and who is awaiting a call from the Navy, has been signed to a Hartford contract . . . "He was such a promising prospect, we were forced to sign him even though he may go into the service at any moment," John Quinn explained . . . Jim Tabor returned to the Red Sox lineup yesterday.

* * *

At 43 runs scored and 71 base hits, Bobby Doerr hold a pair of American League individual leaderships . . . Pete Fox has lifted his batting average to a fine .328 . . . George Metkovich has stamped himself as a running ball player by stealing seven bases . . . Tex Hughson is ready to pitch one of tomorrow's games . . . A year ago today the Sox were six games out of first place . . . The Tigers helped our heros yesterday by winning two from the Browns.

"Biggest crop we've ever had"

There are thousands and thousands of Long Distance calls every day. Three, five and ten times as many between some cities as before the war.

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That's especially important these days when wires are needed for the war.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Americans 8 Miles From Cherbourg—Allies Reach Outskirts of Perugia in Italy

Continued from Page 1

bourg area. Escape appeared impossible.

The spearhead of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's spectacular drive to capture this big port, developed by Napoleon, was the United States 9th division. Capture of a French naval base would be an old story for this division, for the 9th broke through German defenses to take Bizerte, Tunisia, 13 months ago under Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy.

United States forces that severed the peninsula were busy widening their break-through path to the Atlantic Coast, which even last night was seven miles wide. They were driving the Germans down toward La Haye-du-Puits, big road junction seven miles south of St. Sauveur le Vicomte, into what appeared to be another trap, for one American transpeninsula spearhead has been within four miles of La Haye for several days.

If this spearhead takes the town of La Haye, the Germans in that area will be in another pocket —between St. Lo d'Ourville and the Atlantic Coast.

A third American column under General Bradley's command struck south of Lison to within six miles of St. Lo, important rail and highway junction in the Vire River Valley, 42 air miles south of Cherbourg.

Almost all the advances on the Normandy beachhead reported by Supreme Headquarters were on the American side except at Tilly-sur-Seulles, 11 miles west of Caen, where a British division broke through German defenses in a small breach and was fighting in the streets of Tilly.

All along the rest of the beachhead front, there were brisk small actions.

Beach areas were quiet, with the wind at "force two," and unloading of men and matériel proceeded at a rapid rate.

In six days of incessant bombardment with the new pilotless rocket weapon, the Germans had failed to halt the dispatch of a single ship to the beachhead.

On the beachhead side, the German air force virtually had disappeared, which might be an indication that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was conserving his forces for an all-out attack.

German troops in the Cherbourg area are not of the highest quality, and they have been using many horse-drawn guns, many of which have been knocked out by Allied strafing planes.

The Germans have a strong perimeter defense around Cherbourg, and undoubtedly Hitler's orders will be to hold on to the last. There is no chance for the German garrison to escape, since the Allies control all sea and air routes.

The German-held Channel Islands, which have many heavy guns, may give the Allied western flank a good deal of trouble, but so far American and British battleships have been able to deal with any coastal defenses encountered. The troublesome German battery at Houlgate, east of Quistreham and the mouth of the Orne River, was believed silenced by the British battleship Ramillies. It was one of the few German batteries left that could rake the invasion beaches.

While the Germans were expected to attempt destruction of the port of Cherbourg, they are unlikely to prevent its use by the Allies. The naval docks, especially, are hewn out of solid rock and there is little the Germans can do against these.

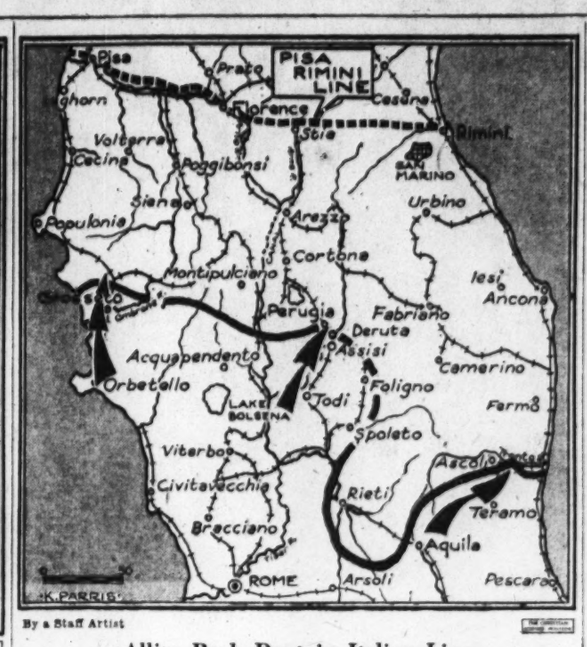
Nor is it likely they can seriously cripple the Great Mole, which is largely a work of Sebastien de Vauban, Marshal of France, who became a great engineering authority on sieges and fortifications.

It was disclosed that on the eastern end of the beachhead Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has under his command the British 7th Armored Division, famed as the "Juba" or "Desert Rat" Division.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Advance on Karelian Isthmus

Arrows show where Russian forces are rapidly pushing through Karelian Isthmus toward the big Finnish port of Viipuri (Viborg).



By a Staff Artist

Allies Push Deut in Italian Line

Black line shows approximately the present position of the battle front in Italy, where the Allies have reached the outskirts of the important base of Perugia at the center of the battle line.

Mediterranean:

French Take Capital And Most of Elba

French colonial battalions captured Portoferraio and now hold the "greater part of the Island of Elba," Allied Headquarters announced June 19, while on the Italian peninsula, mud-spattered Allied troops made gains on both flanks and in the center of their line, taking Assisi.

Beating down determined German resistance on Elba, the French have rounded up several hundred prisoners, including several high officers, a communiqué said.

A field dispatch said the French had seized more than two thirds of Elba.

Before taking Portoferraio, the Capital on the north coast, the French captured Napoleon's villa. The invading forces brought artillery against the Germans bitterly contesting control of Porto Longone on the east coast.

Fifth and Eighth Army troops in Italy are meeting increasing resistance as they drive the Germans back toward the Pisa-Rimini line, but more villages have been taken and strong pressure is being exerted against the stubborn German garrison at the central sector road hub of Perugia, 85 miles north of Rome and about 72 miles southeast of Florence.

Eighth Army troops captured Assisi, 12 miles southeast of Perugia, and Deruta, South of the bitterly contested road junction town. A communiqué said that heavy fighting also had occurred at Citta della Pieve, 22 miles southwest of Perugia. In the Adriatic sector, Allied troops are approaching the Tronto River.

Referring to fighting along the west coast, the communiqué said, "West of Highway 2, Fifth Army troops have driven the enemy from important defensive positions and in the coastal sector have taken Campagnatico and are now some 10 miles north of Grosseto."

The weather also hampered Allied air operations from Mediterranean and Italian bases on June 18, but fighters of the 1st Tactical Air Force made a sweep over enemy communications in southern France, destroying six locomotives, while Spitfires hit objectives in Elba.

Air Over France:

Allies Hammer Rocket Coast

United States heavy bombers 500 to 700 strong hammered Hitler's rocket-bomb-launching area at Pas-de-Calais June 19 as more of the pilotless explosives hurled over into England, and other big Allied planes struck heavily at German air bases in southeastern France.

Fighter-bombers, attacking at the rate of one a minute, drove home a three-ply assault in direct support of the invasion forces. One wave pounded trapped German forces on north Cherbourg peninsula. Another battered communication routes to the southeast over which the Nazis were trying to reinforce their armored divisions in the Tilly-Caen sector. The third stream bombed the area north of Paris, disrupting enemy reinforcement lines.

The American heavy bombers attacked rocket installations after a night assault by the RAF, and a raid in the same area June 18 by 250 big United States bombers.

Other formations hit airfield targets, including Bordeaux-Merignac, Cazaux, west of Bordeau, and Corne Ecluse near the coast west of Cognac.

A rare stretch of bad June weather still was hampering air operations.

Finland:

Russian Army Nears Viipuri

Soviet field dispatches declared June 19 that the Red Army had pushed forward to the threshold of Viipuri, key city in southern Finland, after breaking the Mannerheim Line and capturing Koivisto Fortress at the mouth of Viipuri Bay.

Farther inland on the Karelian Isthmus the Russians were reported to have driven 2½ miles past the Mannerheim Line in the Murila sector.

While the Red Army's left flank had made the most progress along the Gulf of Finland, dispatches said that the right wing on the opposite side of the isthmus now was advancing along Lake Ladoga, capturing numerous points.

Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad forces, which launched the offensive nine days ago, appeared to have broken the back of the Finnish Army after piercing the enemy's three lines in the defense of Karelia, and prospects for an early complete victory over Finland seemed bright.

The Russians' quick success was attributed largely to tremendous artillery barrages which pulverized Finnish positions. Front dispatches disclosed that the Katiusha, the Red Army's secret gun, was used for the first time in Finland in the present drive.

The Red Army reached the Mannerheim Line June 17, three days after breaking the Raivola-Yoki Line, and breached the old Mannerheim forts June 18 in a single swift rush.

A Pravda dispatch said Soviet Army men were "electrified" by their first view of the Mannerheim pillboxes which they had blown up in the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-1940.

The Russians attacked at dawn June 18, smashing enemy pillboxes and trenches with artillery fire. After the barrage, only granite tank barriers remained intact.

Red Army infantry chased the survivors out of the fortifications, took the villages of Murila and Iliakiriola, and pushed two more miles beyond the line until checked by fire from Koivisto Fort.

Warships of the Red Baltic Fleet promptly shelled Koivisto Island and the mainland fort.

The Russians were reported advancing up Viipuri Bay, with infantry moving in trucks and artillery towed by tractors pressing closely on the heels of the Finns.

General Gorovov was promoted to the rank of Marshal for leading the campaign.

Saipan:

Yanks Push Halfway Across Pacific Isle

American soldiers and Marines, fighting their way through hot canefields halfway across Saipan Island in the Marianas after repelling Japanese assaults by tanks and by landing craft, drove down toward the island's principal harbor and naval base at Magicienne Bay on June 19.

Slightly more than 100 miles southward, American warships bombarded Guam heavily for the first time in the war. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in announcing that this former American base had been shelled June 15, gave no indication as to whether an invasion was in prospect.

Fifteen hundred miles to the south, just below the Equator, Mitchell medium bombers and escorting P-38 fighters temporarily neutralized Japan's last remaining effective air base in New Guinea. They destroyed 50 enemy planes at Sorong and sank five enemy merchantmen and half a dozen smaller vessels.

Admiral Nimitz also announced that Army Liberators and Navy Venturas bombed Matsuwa, Paramushiro, Shimushiri, and Shumushu Islands in the Kurile chain June 14 and 15 and shot down one of 34 intercepting planes.

Radio Tokyo reported that hundreds of bombers and fighters attacked Iwo Island, in the Kazan group 750 miles northwest of Saipan, June 16. American planes raided the Kazan and Bonin Islands for the first time on June 14, destroying 47 Japanese planes and sinking or damaging more than a dozen ships or small water craft.

The Saipan beachhead, established by Marines, with the support of Army infantry units, at last reports extended from Agingan Point on the southwestern tip, where the Americans landed on June 14, 5½ miles up the west coast almost to Garapan, the Island's largest town.

Japanese units strongly counterattacked with tanks before dawn June 16, after the Yanks had pushed north and east for two miles and captured the coastal village and air strip of Charan-Kanoa, and the inland town of Hinashisu.

China:

Japanese Capture 3 Key Strongholds

Japanese troops have captured three important Chinese strongholds in their Hunan Province offensive aimed at clearing the Canton-Hankow railway, and 400 miles to the north in Honan Province have made gains along the Peiping-Hankow rail line.

This was announced by the Chinese High Command, which said Chinese defenders in the bypassed Hunan Capital of Changsha faced the prospect of seeing their last route of retreat cut.

Conquest of both rail lines would give the Japanese a complete north-south line of rail communications, would neutralize some Allied airfields, and would facilitate enemy operations against any future American landing on the China Coast.

In the Hunan Province drive, the Japanese have captured Chuchow, 75 miles northeast of the vital railway junction of Hengyang and 25 miles southeast of Changsha; Siangtan, on the west bank of the Siang River, 25 miles southwest of Changsha, and Liuyang, 30 miles east of Changsha.

Enemy troops in Honan Province, striking southward to close gaps in the Peiping-Hankow line, have retaken the important city of Kioshan, 135 miles south of Chenghsien, and have pushed on toward Sinyang.

India-Burma:

Allies Drive Foe Out of Assam

The last Japanese have been thrown out of Assam, in northeastern India, and operations are proceeding satisfactorily to drive the rest off the Kohima-Imphal road in Manipur, it was announced June 19.

Large-scale withdrawals of Japanese south and east toward Ukhrul, 24 miles northeast of Imphal, were observed and the congested columns were strafed by the RAF, Allied Headquarters said.

The monsoon was slowing Allied operations, however, and rubber boats were employed to maintain some positions and evacuate casualties.

Nazi Oil Crisis:

Eight-Week Supply Reported in Reich

Germany's Chief of Army Transport Service is reported to have submitted a report to a special meeting at the German Supreme Command indicating that Germany's fuel reserves will be exhausted within eight weeks if consumption continues at the present rate.

He indicated that if the Russians launched a major offensive anywhere south of Leningrad, fuel reserves would be drained within six weeks.

Owing to destruction of synthetic oil plants, natural oil wells and refineries all over Axis Europe by Allied bombing, conditions were said to have become so alarming that the only possibilities for delaying catastrophe were:

deliveries to German industry,

1. Drastic curtailment of oil diverting the flow to army depots.
2. Seizure of oil reserves in Romania and Hungary.

Aerial bombings were said to have reduced total oil production in Axis Europe to 500,000 tons a month, which is about the requirements for German industry.

The German Army was reported to be already drawing upon the Reich's oil reserves, which is sufficient for only six to eight weeks.

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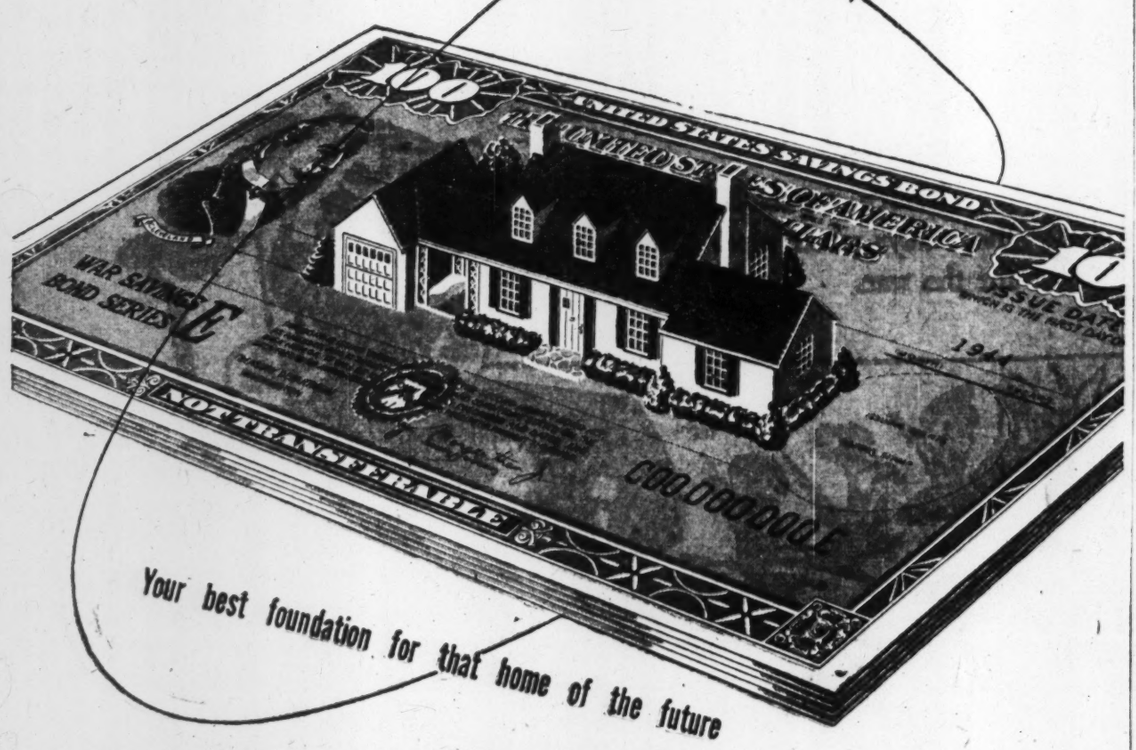

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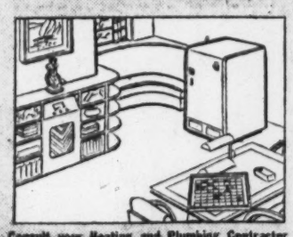

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Nazis Seen Having Troubles Keeping Up Robot Production

Continued from Page 1

latest weapon from the German arsenals cannot change its course voluntarily; it therefore belongs rather in the category of projectiles —such as shells, shrapnels, or bombs—which have to be hurled into the air by some device and then proceed along a set course.

This latter, a sufficiently well established fact, disposes of the theory that the "robot plane" is directed by remote radio control.

If that were the case, the controlling stations would certainly make the robot take "evasive action" as soon as it reached enemy territory; they would make the plane climb, drop, and deviate to the right or left in order to confuse enemy aircraft batteries.

Has Enormous Range

The value and limitations of the robot plane can be deduced from this general description. The mystery weapon's greatest asset is its enormous range, which exceeds the range of any other projectile by six times.

This range is governed by some timing device to regulate fuel consumption. Cross winds may deflect it far off its course and head winds may bring it down far from its objectives. The robot can only be aimed at an area and not at a specified target. It is pure chance when it hits anything of military value.

On the other hand, the robot's destructive force is considerable, although considerably inferior to that of the RAF's four and six-ton blockbusters.

Another shortcoming is the rigidness of the robot plane's trajectory, which makes the giant missile a good target for fighters and ground batteries, at least in daytime.

However, to explode robot planes in mid-air by shell fire is a cumbersome and far from reliable measure. In case of night attacks it almost assumes the quality of a wild-goose chase.

The only effective method of dealing with the robot plane is to destroy its "lair." This is not easy despite Allied air superiority, which makes possible a thorough combing of the probable area from which the robot planes are being launched, presumably somewhere near Calais.

Once the launching place, or places, are discovered, the German game will be up, thanks to Allied air superiority.

There is one alternative to the discovery of the robot plane emplacements—the seizure of the area where they may be located. Although this may be expected to come about in due time, first-hand dispatches from southern England make it plain that the present intensity of the attacks confronts the Allies with a difficult problem.

Berlin's fantastic claims regarding the robot plane's "deadly efficiency" are obviously intended to bolster German morale which, as a result of the breaching of the outer perimeter of the Atlantic Wall and the breaking of the Italian lines has suffered a severe setback; but they are also, and probably even more so, fishing for information.

Seek Information

The Germans hope that their exaggerated contentions might induce the British to reveal where and what the robot planes do hit. At the moment the Germans are in the position of a gun battery without target observers. They are unable to corect their aiming and, to some extent, they are even unable to pick their targets.

As a weapon, the robot plane is akin to the "Big Bertha" of World War One, the super-long-range gun with which the Germans shelled Paris from 60 miles distant in 1918. The "Big Bertha" came too late to break French morale or to mend the then crumbling German spirit. And despite the acclaim with which it was greeted by the propagandists of "Imperial Germany," it had no bearing on the course of the military events.

The monster guns were actually weapons of desperation. The same is probably true of the robot planes which, according to an official German statement, were hailed by the Reich's populace with "feelings of hatred and the burning desire for revenge."

Moreover, Germany's chance of building them in mass production is limited by the fact that each explosive missile has to carry within itself precision instruments and other devices that require many hours of skilled and painstaking effort.

How long can the Germans expend them at the present high rate?

Range of Robot

By a Staff Artist

Emplacements Used

The new German flying bomb is believed to be launched from emplacements in the Calais area of France. This map shows the areas of Britain against which it can be directed. Its range is known to be between 100 and 150 miles.

How Britain Feels Under Attacks of German Robot Bomber

Continued from Page 1

importance. In fact, it is the most indiscriminate bombing Britain has ever suffered, as I can testify from considerable practical experience over the week end.

This very indiscriminateness is reason why the British people are today having to face a grave new test.

How does the new "blitz" differ from the old?

Today, when you see your two young girls off to high school on Monday morning they are just as much a target for pilotless planes as an arms factory in the center of the city. That is the big difference.

It tells the story of what British civilians are again enduring. It is an insult to them to play down their story one fraction less than is absolutely necessary for security reasons.

There are numerous contradictions in reports being published here about how the robot meteors [they already have an incredible number of different names] are shot off and controlled which suggests that an authoritative statement will be welcomed as soon as possible. But there are millions of people who have now seen them in action.

Like Fighter Plane

I have watched many of them come over and helped deal with the morale of civilians concerned. The projectiles are just like a fighter plane in form. But somehow they remind me of a streamlined war horse charging through the sky, maybe at a height less than the Empire State Building and with a plume of bright yellow flame flaring out where a war horse's tail would be.

In the distance they sound like an ordinary plane which is one of the chief causes of anxiety as one doesn't often know whether to expect an attack or not. But when they get nearer they make a noise like a giant, angry bumble bee.

When the robot planes speed overland all eyes are guled on the tail flame. When it goes out the plane will glide for a distance and dive toward the ground. There is a brilliant flash, a terrific blasting explosion, and clouds of thick black smoke.

The blast is the new weapon's most serious effect. It seems to do about as much damage as an ordinary high explosive bomb of less than one ton weight. But glass is shattered over a wide area and is one of the worst dangers. It makes only a shallow crater, all its force going outward.

Distressing Incidents

There have been numerous distressing incidents both in built-up and country districts—the same old bomb stories back again—only this time there is added eerieness of the new type of attack. Morale is good. But for many people it is their worst experience of the war.

Some show-people came to me yesterday. They were dark-skinned, gold ear-ringed folk with their circus all packed up on great motor trucks. They parked by the village green and a stout matriarch asked about the local robot plane position.

"It's lively here," I told her.

She answered sadly, "I thought it would be a good thing at these times to have our home on wheels. But it doesn't seem safe anywhere —unless we go to Scotland."

Associated Press via United States Army Signal Corps Radio

Robot Bomb Described

From top to bottom are: Head-on view, view from below, and side view, with arrow pointing to propulsion unit. Caption accompanying picture says craft has span of 16 feet and length of 25 feet, 4½ inches.

Seek Refuge

There are other pathetic cases of people seeking refuge. But so far they're mostly those with young children or physical handicaps. Otherwise southern England is standing firm even if it trembles noticeably at the new ordeal which is in effect an ordeal of shell-fire for the civilian population.

You can look for miles and miles over the face of southern England and see no sign of damage. There is most certainly no pall of smoke as the Germans claim. You can take a train from the countryside right into the heart of London and see no sign of new damage from the rail car. And yet a chapel hit yesterday while a service was in progress provides one of the saddest bomb stories of the whole war.

An incident in a crowded everyday scene today horrified and shocked onlookers. They say they'll never forget it.

Wild Nazi Claims

But that's just the old bombing story that people in Britain and Germany know. What Southern England faces today with its teeth set is this new supermaterialism which the Germans have introduced into the war—a desperate end-of-the-run manifestation of their claim to be a super-race.

Meanwhile hysterical German claims suggest "buzzbombs" or "kivik rockets," as Berlin calls them, are counted upon to bolster weakening German home morale.

As the robots came overhead last night it seemed ridiculous to have a blackout. If there weren't any pilots up there, why should everything be blacked out?

All the same there is not likely to be much modification of blackout regulations because the Germans are sending both robot and ordinary planes over.

Richard L. Strout, The Christian Science Monitor's war correspondent, back from a visit to the fighting in France, says it is hard to tell where the front is with these things buzzing round southern England.

Too-Young Vet Rejoins Army—It's Legal Now

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., June 19 (AP)—Eighteen-year-old Wayne R. Reeder of Owosso, Mich., a veteran with four years' service in both the Army and Navy, is back in the Army again.

Wayne first enlisted in the Army in 1940 when he was 13. He served two years and four months as an infantry private before the authorities discharged him for being under age.

Soon afterward he signed up for the Navy. Last February, 18 months later, he was discharged because he was too young. He was 18 on May 27, and last week he joined the Army as a private. This time it's legal.

Churchill

Continued from Page 1

caused the diplomatic corps by restrictions on communications to preserve secrecy, Mr. Churchill explained, "we thought it was absolutely necessary so that we could say afterwards that nothing had been left undone to keep the secret of military preparations, and therefore we had to put you to this inconvenience. But we know that you share our interest to a very high degree that this secret should be kept.

"The secret of landing in North Africa was kept although several thousands were aware of it. Many more have been aware of this one. In both cases tactical surprise of the enemy was achieved, and he had no idea until he saw the ships coming out of the mists of the morning, when he was going to be hit, how he was going to be hit, or where he was going to be hit.

Every Precaution Needed

"This great struggle in which the lives of a million men may be engaged now on both sides requires extraordinary precautions.

"Even during this war, in strife in Normandy, far away in the jungles of Burma, in Italy and in the Pacific Ocean an effort is being made to achieve a permanent cooperation and to build up an organization which after this war will strengthen the bonds between all our nations and will succeed in preserving peace, an organization which will not exclude innocent and fruitful arrangements between individual nations, nor relations within the American continent, nor relations of the British Commonwealth, nor internal relations of Europe.

"We look forward to a future in which the rights of small nations will be upheld and protected and in which the strong will use their power under law for the protection of the weak."

Negro Publishers Ask Poll-Tax Ban

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, in convention here June 17, called on both Major political parties to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in the Federal elections.

The resolution stated the Association reaffirmed its determination that "ten million southern Negro and white citizens shall have the right to vote and govern their affairs."

Another resolution adopted by the delegates representing 40 weekly newspapers called on the Navy Department to admit Negro women to the Waves, Spars, and Marine Corps Auxiliary.

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He actually makes 35 tests in inspecting parts of your car affected by wartime stop-and-go . . . looks as he lubricates. Results are noted on your Shellubrication receipt so you know what services are required. And when they are performed, on your instruction, you receive a written record covering each operation.

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There are many parts as vital to your car as the motor itself . . . but you rarely notice them. With Shellubrication your Shell Dealer makes 35 tests—checks essential points—as he lubricates. The illustrations below show some of these special tests.

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Your Shell Dealer *looks* for cuts in your tires—metal or nails in the tread. He *feels* for uneven wear—checks for proper inflation. He will check to see if recapping is necessary—if your wheels are in line. He will recommend switching tires at the proper intervals.

SHELL

Your Shell Dealer will inspect your wheels for worn bearings. Watch how he checks your wheels for "play"—inspects brake drums for oil leaks which indicate need for new seals. Remember worn bearings put wheels out of line, increase tire wear.

Your Shell Dealer will check your shock absorbers on the driveway with a special "rocking" test. This tells him if they require service.

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British-American Labor Units Agree to Aid Axis-Held Unions

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The major British and American trade unions appear to be agreed now that the United Nations should help trade union men in Germany and Italy re-establish their organizations.

The American Federation of Labor already has appointed a representative to Italy, Luigi Antonini, Vice-President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Robert J. Watt, international representative for the A. F. of L., on June 17 announced receipt of information from the International Federation of Trade Unions, headed by Sir Walter Citrine of England, that the I. F. T. U. agrees "in principle."

The apparent agreement comes after some confusion between British and American leaders, and after a tilt between Mr. Watt and Sir Walter at last April's International Labor Organization conference in Philadelphia.

Sir Walter opposed I. L. O. consideration of any measures to assist in Axis territory. He said Germans must be held responsible for their barbarism, and further, he questioned the right of delegates from neutral and noninvaded countries present at the I. L. O. conferences to take part in any agreements over how to handle Germans.

Mr. Watt contended it was proper I. L. O. business, and brought a flood of opposing speeches when he said he wasn't sure that a whole people could be indicted as "cruel."

Sir Walter was supported by Sir Frederick Leggett, a British Government delegate, and Adrien Tixier, French delegate. Mr. Watt lost the vote, and I. L. O. closed without a labor program for Axis territory.

Now, Mr. Watt says, the I. F. T. U., in a recent council meeting, has resolved:

"The reconstruction of trade union organizations and the restoration of trade union rights in all countries is one of the first steps toward human liberties and democratic institutions.

Huge Air War Cargo Flown in 3 Months

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Ten and a half million pounds of "inbound" strategic materials and other commodities were carried by air in the first quarter of 1944 under a joint air-cargo undertaking in which the War Production Board, the Foreign Economic Administration, the Army, the Navy, and private airlines participated, the Office of War Information reported yesterday.

Most of the tonnage was own across the mountains of Upper Burma from China to India. From India the material was transported by rail and ship to the United States, Great Britain, and Russia.

FEA was the principal shipper, OWI said. That agency purchases strategic raw materials and commodities abroad under directives from WPB, and makes the shipping arrangements in the field.

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They Back the Invasion

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Wives of United States Invasion Leaders

Wives of the men leading the American armed forces in the invasion of the European Continent take part in a special broadcast from Washington. Left to right: Mrs. Harold R. Stark, wife of Admiral Stark, Commander of Naval Forces in European Theater; Mrs. Carl Spaatz, wife of Lieutenant General Spaatz, Commander of United States Strategic Air Forces in the European Theater; Mrs. James Doolittle, wife of Lieutenant General Doolittle, Commander of the 8th Air Force, and Mrs. Alan G. Kirk, whose husband is commander of the United States Task Force operating as Combined Naval Force in the European war theater. Wives of other military leaders are also doing their part at home.

De Gaulle Visit To Washington Is Indefinite

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, acting as "Chief of the Provisional Government" of France which the United States does not recognize, has advised President Roosevelt that he hopes to be able to come here either late this month or early in July.

His response through diplomatic channels left the way open for a decision not to come since it was based on the expressed provision that "circumstances" will permit the trip.

If he does come, it is generally agreed among White House advisers that he will be accorded the full honors and courtesies due a visiting dignitary. It is expected that he will be quartered at Blair House, the State Department's official lodging for foreign government heads and other ranking notables.

Arrangements now contemplated appear designed to give General de Gaulle about the same treatment he would receive as a visiting head of government but not to do anything that would imply official recognition.

This purpose reflects the general impression here that President Roosevelt presently holds no intention of modifying his decision against recognition. What he is said to hope for from a meeting with General de Gaulle is some agreement on military co-operation in a man-to-man talk.

General de Gaulle on the other hand is believed here to want to come to Washington for the purpose of seeking recognition.

Training in New Ordnance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Army ordnance antiaircraft artillery has been used against tanks and other armored vehicles with telling effect for many months. American ack ack troops in training are now receiving special instruction on how to use their powerful ordnance weapons to reinforce the field artillery.

'We Tour the Front Line While 'Mimis' Scream'

Continued from Page 1

Americans are fighting—pastures narrow and small and walled by hedgerows 12 or 14 feet and tall mastlike trees without boughs. The interior of one of these seems cloistered and secluded, yet I noted trees nicked by machine-gun bullets, while the crash of our artillery now is all around. Neat slit trenches are available for instant use by high staff officers.

The first mail from home has just arrived. Gossip among the officers says the enemy troops are officered by Germans but are mostly Polish, Georgian-Russian, and Romanian. Putting up "competent" resistance, but no desperate last-ditch affair.

At Azeville the officer says, four officers and 200 men readily gave up squirted with flame throwers. The prisoners profess they are hungry. Some carry gas masks, including a new type filter, but show no present intention of using gas. The Germans rarely reply now to our artillery. There's also wonderful satisfaction in knowing the aerial patrol is ours, unlike Sicily and Salerno. This doesn't minimize the stiff resistance. American casualties are severe, some induced by over eagerness, though the troops rapidly are becoming battle-wise.

I always will remember one scene.

I stepped into an adjoining silent sun-filled pasture like a cloistered garden. Camouflaged artillery was just visible through the hedge and the immediate crash was followed by a distant roar like city blasting. A barked tree and hanging branch, leaves still green, told of recent bitter fighting. On the cropped grass of a bird-filled French sanctuary was familiar scrap of paper. Yes, it was what I thought—the wrapper of a stick of American chewing gum.

At the lines of the divisional headquarters we took a second jeep. All up and down the roads, telephone squads were busily laying wires leading miles. The whole invasion system was connected by a telephone network in the first days. Signs warned mines were cleared only to the hedgerows.

"Hear that noise?" asked the driver. I heard a peculiar crescendo crash in the distance. "That's screaming Mimi," said the driver, explaining the name was given to the elusive German rocket gun which apparently mounts a rack on a fast vehicle.

The driver suddenly emerged in a straight empty section of the main Cherbourg road. He put on full speed. Strands of French wires dangled from cement posts but dozens of new wires were laid on the ground or hedges. We sighed in relief as we finally ducked off the wide, silent boulevard—for it is under enemy fire.

Now it was time to leave the jeep. The artillery behind was shooting over our heads. We were given a guide, a soldier with his gun at ready, bayonet fixed. We went down a lovely country lane, but with somethink dark and menacing about it. At every vantage point crouched a soldier watching for snipers.

We went by the burned-out body of a wrecked German field piece, with unexploded shells still about. We passed dozens of black German bicycles.

Earlier, we had seen G. I.'s riding these bicycles, strewn over the field by the retreating German bicycle battalion. All you need for a ride is to go out and find a bike, though generally it pays to get two or three for spare parts.

I never will forget the foremost command post. It seemed calm, peaceable at first. A duck with three ducklings in the yard. A typical quiet stone French farmhouse with walled garden.

It was filled with Yanks, all in helmets with bayonets fixed and tensely alert. Lieut. Col. C. O. Simmons said German partols were 400 yards on in No Man's Land.

Lace curtains still hung in the deserted farmhouse. The owners apparently were well to do, for there is the dining room set of oak furniture, the house wired with electricity, a cheaply elaborate mantle clock points motionless to 12:15 of nobody knows what day, and the family wedding picture of 50 persons hangs on the wall.

In this improbable place, the officers are just sitting down to supper with a real gleaming-white tablecloth, almost the first I have seen since leaving Washington. An officer explains that plenty of good things are had merely by visiting No Man's Land from the supply larder of an absent German officer.

Colonel Simmons had been ashore since D-Day. He invited me cordially to spend the night and showed a snug slit trench, two feet wide, six feet long and three feet deep to occupy. But I had a story to get off. Before the journey was through, I had seen real French liberation sentiment and had some bombs directed personally at me.

Realty Taxes Computed on Income Not Theoretical Valuation Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—Reform of the local taxation system is a vital factor in plans for America's postwar housing program, according to Tomorrow's Town, house organ of the National Committee on Housing, Inc., of which Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenmen is chairman.

Analyzing the tax problem in a symposium in its present issue, the publication stresses that long-standing demands for local tax reform are now given added weight by the necessity of large-scale reconstruction of blighted areas in American cities and that present taxing methods tend seriously to handicap that effort.

The haphazard tax structure which is blamed for obstructing the reconstruction, upon which the revitalization of so much urban property depends, is seen to arise from two practices and the constant attempt of cities to find more money to meet mounting service costs.

Broadening of the tax base and computation of real estate taxes according to income rather than theoretical value is urged by the contributors, who warn that since many properties are now being taxed on assessments two or three times their actual market value, their owners avoid improvements, since they only add to the burden.

Two possible remedies are offered as a means of checking the process of urban decay, which is described as hastened by the present system, both along the lines of taxation on a rental income or occupancy basis.

One approach involves greater participation in direct taxation by tenants or occupants of properties; the other would retain ownership as the principal source, but would equalize the burden by making taxation proportionate to actual value as determined by income.

Nelson: Crisis in Manpower Demands Interregion Hiring

Continued from Page 1

how the WPB's refusal early this year to release steel controls was being justified by today's sudden demand.

Reconversion Plans

We have held back on major reconversion plans, Mr. Nelson said, because until we were sure the invasion would come off successfully we wouldn't take one single chance. Now that the Allied armies apparently have a firm hold on the French coast, the WPB, as its week-end freeing of surpiuses of aluminum and magnesium indicated, is prepared to make industrial mobilization plans.

Producing a voluminous report, Mr. Nelson put in the record the Office of Civilian Requirements' study of the postwar civilian needs with the estimates as to production needs at various levels.

For example, mechanical refrigerators which are not being produced now are badly needed, Mr. Nelson said. At the first level, that absolutely essential and requiring rationing in distribution, some 12,500 refrigerators are needed by hospitals, etc. At the next level, called the squeeze level, where goods could be found by civilians by shopping around, 25,000 refrigerators are needed. And at the third level, where there is an unrestricted supply, 1,226,000 refrigerators could be used.

Other Items on List

The OCR has listed hundreds of items on which the WPB is hoping to get civilian production going wherever the war effort will not be interfered with. Besides electrical refrigerators there were on the list sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric fans, farm radio batteries, typewriters, washing machines, vacuum tubes, motion picture equipment, plumbing fixtures, etc.

The War Manpower Commission's new labor controls go into effect July 1 and Mr. Nelson was most hopeful they would ease the production crisis which now is more a manpower one than a problem of getting materials.

Turning to the problem of cutbacks, Mr. Nelson said there would be more and more cutbacks and they should be expected. The WPB, he added, believes that its plans can meet such emergencies by allowing manufacturers to make models of future civilian goods, by permitting them to acquire or order machine tools, and by allowing orders to accumulate not only for domestic use but for future export.

He admitted that the WPB's reconversion planning would upset the prewar competitive pattern, but he said there was no other way to do it. To try to return to the prewar setup was impossible, he said, and would have entailed a regimentation beyond anyone's dreams.

The WPB has 1,000,000,000 tons of aluminum in stockpile, Mr. Nelson disclosed, explaining why he was prepared to ease restrictions with the war still on. Some plants have been closed, he added, but primarily because of a manpower shortage and not because the materials could not be used. He promised in executive session to discuss the Canadian-located Shipshaw Dam aluminum plant with the committee, after the committee agreed that it was better that his remarks on that subject for the moment be kept out of the press.

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Dewey's Board of Strategy Moves Into Chicago Quarters

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's board of strategy moved into Chicago to set up preconvention headquarters today amid talk that Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio has gained ground in the race for the Presidential nomination at the meeting which the Republican National Committee said would attract 25,000 spectators for a streamlined four-day session, opening June 26.

Ready for Interview

Edwin Frank Jaeckle, New York State Chairman; J. Russel Sprague, a National Committeeman from New York, and Herbert Brownell, Mr. Dewey's gubernatorial campaign manager, sent advance word to Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, self-described advance agent of a "Draft Dewey" movement, that they were ready for a news interview. There were unconfirmed reports that they would give word of Mr. Dewey being willing to accept the nomination. This contrasted sharply with Mr. Dewey's personal reticence to discuss Presidential aspirations.

Talk circulated along Chicago's jammed hotel row, meanwhile, that the indefatigable Governor Bricker, who has spoken in every section of the country, was enlisting some new delegate strength as some early arrivals stood in line for rooms preliminary to the convention opening a week from today.

Party activities get under way formally Wednesday with convening of the Resolutions Committee.

While many Republicans thought it might be Dewey on the first ballot at Chicago Stadium next week, Roy D. Moore, Governor Bricker's campaign manager, predicted the Ohioan would win the nomination "on the sixth or seventh ballot."

Senator E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma, who heads Oklahoma's 23-vote delegation, said that he intends to support Mr. Bricker. In addition, a member of the West Virginia delegation who declined to be quoted by name, predicted Mr. Bricker would have a majority of that State's votes on the first ballot.

Oklahoma Backing

Senator Moore's announcement drew from Lew Wentz, Oklahoma National Committeeman, the assertion that a majority of Oklahoma Republicans favored Mr. Dewey.

However, Mrs. Simms predicted Mr. Dewey would win on the first ballot. She said a personal check convinced her a delegate majority from 14 states west of the Mississippi would support the New Yorker.

John B. Quinn, manager of Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen's preconvention Chicago headquarters, stated there was a "strong possibility" that the former Minnesota Governor would be the Republican Presidential nominee.

Cross-Section

Defining his reasons, he set forth in a statement:

"It would appear at this time that among those prominently mentioned he is the one candidate that could receive the unanimous support of all the delegates and that could bring unity to a party that otherwise might be divided if the intensity of the other individual campaigns increases between now and the convention."

An auctioneer, a rural mail carrier, a retired Navy officer and a stevedore will be among the 1,057 Republican delegates who will convene here.

Representing a cross-section of both the party's leadership and its rank and file a minister and a river steamboat captain will attend as delegates along with 15 Republican Governors, two moving picture producers and more than 100 women.

Spangler's Place

Harrison E. Spangler, national chairman, will be in the Iowa delegation, but more than half of the committemen from other States will occupy the platform as guests rather than as delegates on the convention floor.

Attorneys probably will be the biggest occupational group, but also represented will be sizable blocs of farmers, bankers, insurance men, newspapermen and business officials.

A meeting of Chicago Negroes, sponsored by the National Negro Council, yesterday passed a resolution calling upon the Republican National Committee to include an equal rights plank in the Party platform, Edgar G. Brown, Council director, announced.

The resolution further urged "the endorsement and complete support" of a proposal to abolish the poll tax in eight Southern states.

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Many Open Doors in America For Marketable Inventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—If you have a pet invention which will solve the nation's postwar problems, there is a place where you can get an audience, though it probably won't be an industrial inventors' council patterned after the wartime National Inventors' Council.

That comes straight from the inventors' great, good friend—Charles K. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors Corporation in charge of research and chairman of the inventors' council.

Mr. Kettering was asked in an interview why an industrial inventors' council could not publicize industry's needs, just as the present council is now publicizing the Army's need for some device to protect soldiers from flame throwers. If you explain your problem, he was asked, to a million persons, won't one of them have the answer? Can't the bright minds of thousands of boys and men working in home-made laboratories in basements and barns be directed into the productive stream of American industry?

Well, the answer to the first question is probably "yes," Mr. Kettering said, if the problem is a simple one, but many of the problems of industry today are in the second or third order of complication. However, in addition to the answer you would get complications, he added, for as soon as you publicized your needs you would have to stop your own development work or run the danger of being accused of appropriating what you had developed on your own from the ideas that were sent in.

Devices Committee

As for the second question, Mr. Kettering said that most automotive corporations maintain what in effect are their own inventors' councils. General Motors has its new Devices Committee, Chrysler has a staff of engineers to interview outside inventors coming in with mechanical ideas and other corporations have similar setups.

The system works something like this: The inventor is interviewed by an engineer who asks immediately if the inventor has a patent. If he has, the procedure is much simpler. Both the inventor and the engineer then sign a statement to the effect that the inventor has revealed such and such an idea to the corporation. In most cases, the engineer finds that the invention is impracticable or has some fundamental defeat, but if the idea appears to be worth while, the corporation specialist in that particular line is called in. If he approves of the idea, negotiations are opened with the inventor.

In cases where the inventor does not have patent protection, more precautions must be taken to prevent future false claims against the corporation. In some cases it has been found that inventors have rather broad ideas about what their inventions cover, so additional statements, accurately describing the invention, are signed.

While the cost of these setups are expensive to the corporations, there is always the chance that they may pay off with a new idea.

In stating the difficulties of using the National Inventors' Council as a pattern for industry, Mr. Kettering, pointed out that the present council has two customers, the Army and Navy, while an industrial council would have countless customers of all degrees of interest and there would always be the problem of some one claiming discrimination if the idea turned out well. This drawback makes the idea impractical, Mr. Kettering said.

Word of Caution

However, he added that the council would probably carry on after the war to serve the armed forces by channeling to them ideas on national defense. He said that several hundred thousand inventions have already been classified and evaluated by the Council, and many of these are in use or in process of development by the Army and Navy.

So if you've got an invention that is workable and marketable, you can find plenty of open doors in America. But before starting on your trek to fame and fortune—a word of caution. In thousands of cases, inventors have found that someone else thought of the idea first. A good patent search is almost essential.

Iceland President Gets Felicitations

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent a message yesterday congratulating Sveinn Bjornsson upon his election as the first President of Iceland, which became an independent republic June 16.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull similarly congratulated Vilhjalmur Thor, Icelandic Minister of Foreign Affairs.

President Roosevelt's message:

"Please accept my heartiest congratulations on your election to the high office of President of the Republic of Iceland and my best wishes and those of the people of the United States for the continued prosperity of the Icelandic nation."

Secretary Hull's message.

"On this historic occasion in Icelandic history please accept my sincere felicitations on the establishment of the Republic of Iceland."

Saladrigas to Aid Cuba's President

MIAMI, Fla., June 19 (AP)—Dr. Carlos Saladrigas, recently defeated candidate for the presidency of Cuba, said last night that he will give "all co-operation" to Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin's new Administration, and that he plans to remain active in politics on his return to Cuba.

Dr. Saladrigas, his wife, his daughter Gloria, and his sister, Adriana Saladrigas, arrived here by Clipper en route to New York for a six-week vacation.

"We have now reached a high degree of political education in Cuba—we're giving a good example to the rest of the world," the titular head of the Cuban Coalition Party commented on the election.

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Rehabilitation Posts Planned At Colleges

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Rehabilitation centers for disabled war veterans will be established at colleges and universities throughout the country, the Veterans Administration announced June 18.

Brig. General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, said both job counseling and arranging for vocational training would be undertaken at the centers, first of which will be opened at the College of the City of New York.

Additional programs will be set up soon in the various states.

"Every veteran who as a result of his military or naval service has acquired either a disease or an injury which handicaps him is entitled to the very best of guidance service to help re-establish him as a normal and useful member of society," General Hines said.

At no cost to disabled men, the Veterans Administration will provide professional advice from vocational counsellors for selecting a job. Aptitude tests to determine abilities and interests will be given.

Veterans will not receive job training at the Center to which they are assigned unless the college provides the most suitable training for the occupation selected, General Hines explained.

Whenever possible, job training will be arranged in the veteran's own community, he said and training facilities already in existence will be used.

Transportation to rehabilitation centers near veterans' homes will be provided, along with meals and lodging. The men also will receive medical care both at the centers and during subsequent job training periods.

Collier Sunk, Crew Saved

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP) — Sinking of the coastal collier Maurice Tracy at 3:45 a. m., June 17 in a collision with a Liberty ship about seven miles off Barnegat was announced by headquarters of the Eastern Sea Frontier.

All members of the crew were saved. The freighter was damaged in the bow but able to proceed.

Natural-Scientific Command Equal to Army-Navy Urged

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—A 12-man committee of Army, Navy and natural-scientific experts will get to work this week on one of the least-known but possibly one of the most-important proposals for postwar security—the formation of a natural-scientific high command ranking with the command staffs of the Army and Navy.

Some of the persons backing the project, who include James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of war, are said to feel that this shares top place with their plans to prevent the scrapping of the nation's naval, land and air power after the war.

One of the main objectives is to set up the organization in such a way that it will be responsive to new and daring ideas in warfare and will not be open to the charge of the "brass hat" conservatism or interference.

Mr. Forrestal and Mr. Stimson persuaded Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, to serve as Chairman of their special Committee, which has the job of plotting the natural scientific command in policy and detail.

It is up to this group in the meetings beginning this week to decide whether the postwar natural-scientific organization should have its own research facilities or farm out research projects on contract to natural-scientific institutions; to determine exactly what relationship it should maintain with the Army and Navy and decide how it should be financed. Eventually the decisions will be communicated to Congress. The House Committee on Postwar Military Planning is already interested in the project.

Farm Group Warned Of U. S. Labor Threat

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, June 19 (AP)—Farmers must "leave their cows and plows and go to the polls" to save the American way of life with its traditions of freedom and independence, Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told Farm Bureau delegates from 11 western states.

"In creating its Committee for Political Action the Congress of Industrial Organizations has shown that it is fully aware of the possibilities of mass action by blocs of voters," Mr. O'Neal said. "If the time should come when labor votes dominate national policies, then farm people will have only themselves to blame."

Poultry 'Black Market' Practically Eliminated

NE WYORK, June 19 (AP)—The poultry "black market" has been practically eliminated by plentiful supplies, the War Food Administration said June 16.

WFA spokesmen said poultry is so plentiful that all grades are selling at about two cents under ceiling prices.

Daily receipt of eggs has fallen so sharply, it also was stated, that the Government has curtailed purchases for cracking, freezing, and other forms of storage.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Fidelity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FIDELITY means constancy or steadfastness. Fidelity also means adherence to right. To whom do we owe fidelity? If one always kept the First Commandment (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," there would be no question as to where his fidelity lay.

Christian Science teaches that God is Mind, Truth, Love, and also divine Principle, and that man is God's image and likeness, reflecting God, Principle, in every Godlike quality. As we learn to be faithful to Principle, we find that we are expressing the highest fidelity to both God and man. Mortal man, liable to make mistakes, unstable and fallible in thought and action, does not inspire confidence. But he who begins to find his ideal in God puts off the traits of mortal mind. God is immutable, perfect, invariable, immortal, and the real man, God's reflection, measures up to the highest standard of fidelity by trusting and serving God alone.

* * *

Abraham found good unfolding to him as he sought God above all else. He was willing to sacrifice all for Truth, even his son, Isaac, but this was not required of him (see Genesis 22:12). He had to gain a higher sense of faithfulness, fidelity, to God, Spirit, the Father of spiritual man, who is indestructible, and then he understood what it was God demanded of him.

Mary Baker Eddy defines "Abraham" in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 579) thus: "Fidelity; faith in the divine Life and in the eternal Principle of being." She continues, "This patriarch illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding." Paul said of Abraham (Hebrews 11:10) that "he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

* * *

Are we not all seeking this city, this Christ-consciousness of supreme harmony? In Revelation this city is spoken of as the city that "lieth foursquare." Each of us is building his foursquare city in consciousness by purifying thought and desire. As we do this our lives continually express more of harmony or heaven. As a reward for Abraham's faithfulness, God promised to bless him and make him a blessing. Finding and using the truth about God and man as taught in Christian Science brings rich blessings to us and to all whom our thoughts reach, for one cannot be truly blessed without reflecting this blessing in some measure to others.

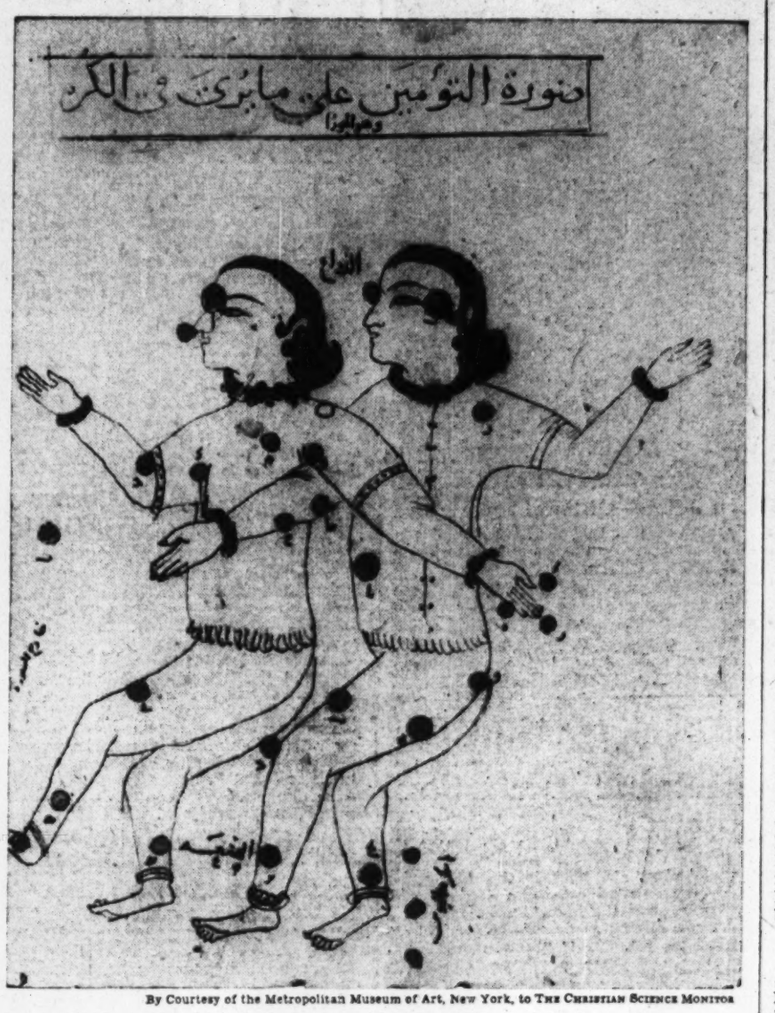
Abraham, as an expression of fidelity, listened for God's voice and then hastened to obey. To listen for God's directing is the first step towards a blessing, and to follow His guidance is true obedience and brings a full reward. The "purpose of Love" for each of its ideas is infinite good. As we learn what God is and what man is, we gain the understanding that God, good, is eternally manifested in His ideas, fills all space, is All-in-all. God's allness, the allness of good, leaves no place for evil. Christ Jesus, by his fidelity to Principle, his obedience to his heavenly Father, demonstrated the spiritual way of life, man's oneness with God, which overcomes sin, sickness, and death itself. His path was not an easy one, but he earned blessings for mankind.

A student of Christian Science desired very much to express fidelity to a loved one who seemed to be on the wrong path; but she felt she could not rightly give her support to one who was doing wrong. Not to do so, however, might appear to be disloyalty to him and perhaps contribute to his ruin. After earnest prayer she saw that to be faithful to God, to her highest concept of justice and right, was the right course for her. As she did this, the erring one soon corrected his thinking and actions, and not only was harmony restored, but valuable lessons were learned and many were blessed.

* * *

We cannot willfully choose our own way, but must follow our heavenly Father's leading in order to overcome evil for ourselves and others. One who determines to live up to what he learns of God and man in Christian Science makes sure progress in spiritual understanding. The Bible tells us (Luke 16:10), "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much." Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 347), "Those who know no will but His take His hand, and from the night He leads to light."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CONSTELLATION OF GEMINI: *From a Persian Manuscript*

AMONG THE PERSIAN manuscripts which have survived from the Middle Ages are scholarly treatises on natural history, mechanical devices, and astronomy. This page illustrating the Constellation of Gemini is from a copy, made at the end of the fourteenth century or the beginning of the fifteenth century, of the *Book of the Fixed Stars*, whose author, 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sufi, lived in the tenth century, from A. D. 905-986. These medieval manuscripts, written, illustrated, and bound with painstaking and artistic skill, were made for the use of scholars in the Persian universities, which then rivaled those of Europe and the rest of the world. One great historian left an endowment so that copies of his history of Persia might be made and deposited in all the important schools of the country. Today such manuscripts present tangible evidence of Islamic learning, as this work on astronomy reveals their scientific zeal.

Like all early Persian manuscripts, the illustration for Gemini has the sparse, essential detail which faithfully records the subject described in the text. It is drawn on an open page without a panel or borders. In other instances, the picture may be set between lines of text, like a vignette. But always it appears without the ornamental frame and decorative illumination which so extravagantly embellish the later manuscripts as to overshadow the contents. Instead, we have here a working drawing with notations. The imaginary "Twins" who inhabit the zodiac are outlined in black ink, in the style of line drawing introduced by the Mongols from China. Their rhythmic gestures suggest a formal, dancing pose. The position of the stars in the constellation are charted by red and gold spots. It is clearly intended to be no more than a scientific illustration. Yet from such drawings and from such illustrated books, many of which are dated, we have our most important source of knowledge of what Persian painting was like five hundred years ago.

ARDELIA RIPLEY HALL

From My Library Walls

AN ARTICLE, which appeared recently in The Christian Science Monitor, covering the dedication of Pulpit Rock, near Boston, as a memorial to the Rev. John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians," raised a question in my mind as to how much of the extraordinary story of Eliot's life was known to those who gathered for the ceremony. For extraordinary it is, and scarcely equaled for sheer application to a single determined purpose, which effort, after more than twenty years' labor, was crowned by success.

* * *

As I regard the grim features of the estimable gentleman in Puritan garb, portrayed in the old woodcut that hangs upon my library wall, I would express a wish that he might manifest some evidence of happiness over this belated perpetuation of his fame—but for him to do this would be a serious breach in the old Puritan idea of decorum!

Of course, everyone is familiar with the fact that there exists a so-called "Eliot Indian Bible." A limited number of people have actually seen a copy; but few indeed realize for what a stupendous undertaking that volume stands. History tells us that seventy-two rabbis, chosen from the twelve tribes of Israel, were required to prepare the earliest Greek translation of the Old Testament; at least that number of Christian students were engaged in Rome and Africa upon the Latin version before Jerome established the Vulgate text; no less than fifty profound scholars combined to produce the King James Version. John Eliot undertook, single-handed, to translate the entire Old and New Testaments into the Indian language, which at that time he could not speak and which had never been reduced to written symbols.

* * *

John Eliot had been an usher in the school of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, in Little Baddow, near Chelmsford, England, whose ideas of religious freedom he absorbed. Following Hooker's example, he emigrated to America in 1631. He first settled in Boston, then was made "teacher" to the church in Roxbury. Here he became inspired with the idea of converting the Indians; and first of all he undertook to master the Indian dialects, with the aid of a young Indian whom he received into his home. Four years later, Eliot preached to the Indians from Pulpit Rock, speaking to them in their own tongue. Then he realized that the Indian language must be reduced to writing, a tremendous undertaking in itself, and after that the Indians had to be taught how to read their own language from the written words.

Eliot began his experiments by translating the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer. These, together with his sermons in their own tongue, created an interest in the minds of the Indians far beyond his expectation. This encouraged him to continue his efforts, and resulted in enlisting the assistance of the Crown. In 1649, Parliament created the "Society for the Propagation of Religion in New England," to direct and co-operate in Eliot's work. This relieved his financial worries, and left him free to continue his translations and his preaching.

But this only records a few of the obstacles Eliot had to overcome. There was but a single hand-press in all British North America! This was located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the printer being Samuel Green, a devoted friend of Eliot's, and a man deeply interested in assisting him in carrying out his ambitious project. By August, 1655, the translation of Genesis was printed, and Matthew was in process. Three years later, the work came to a standstill because the type was literally worn out. Green and Eliot together petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts for new type, a new press, and a competent assistant; and the Court, in turn, referred the matter to the society with the long name in London.

The appeal was favorably received. In 1660 an experienced printer, Marmaduke Johnson, was sent to Cambridge from London, with new type, a new press, and fresh enthusiasm. In December, 1663, the great work was finished, and a leather-bound copy was sent to King Charles II. This was just 25 years after John Eliot began to learn the Indian language!

* * *

So now, nearly three centuries later, the thirty-foot cliff of pudding-stone, called Pulpit Rock, from which the determined Apostle to the Indians looked down into the swarthy faces of his converts, as he taught them God's truths in their own language, is made into a permanent memorial and guaranteed perpetual care. Eliot's contribution to the civilization of New England may be understood, when one reads the statement that not one of the more than four thousand Indians who listened to his teachings took part in King Philip's War.

But, as I look again into that austere face, in the woodcut on my library wall, I seem to read there a suggestion that the Rev. John Eliot, in his overpowering Puritan sense of justice, would have liked to have the names of Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson coupled with his own. Just as the great classic authors were silent until Aldus Manutius, with the aid of the newly-discovered art of printing, gave their voices to the world, so were John Eliot's labors in reducing the symbols of the Indian language to written form of limited practical value except for the printing-press, and the men behind the press, who gave permanence, and so multiplied the copies that the message might be distributed to all who sought to learn.

* * *

So, you see, John Eliot's portrait recalls to me far more than a bit of Colonial history. In these days, when so many old-time traditions that have served as anchors are being destroyed, I find it a source of strength to reflect on the courage of our forebears in meeting problems no less serious and no less discouraging than those which confront us; and, encouraged by the success that attended their efforts, find a pattern for future guidance in the peace that lies ahead.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

גענטריידיים

This, Then, the Last

We stood upon the last rock shoulder. There
Lay all the world—or if not all our fare,
At least enough for two, no more, to share.

The counties stretched away in green and
blue
With bones of ancient mountains showing
through.
The towns of man were lost, or still to do.

This, then, was our horizon. Hold it fast.
Yet, though the highest by the trail just
passed,
There still was one beyond us. And the last?

Go down, and on. The heart will never stay.
We dropped again through woodlight cool
and gray.
A flicker telegraphed: "They're on their
way!"

CHARLES MALAM

They Made the Chicago Fair

TO THE CURIOUS who wandered out in 1891 to look over the site which had been selected for the fair, even keeping Chicago's reputation for speed and energy in mind, the prospect looked poor. The Jackson Park area, you recall, was a gloomy waste of swamp land lying to the south of the city, lacking in natural beauty and completely undeveloped. To be sure, it bordered the lake front, but the sandy soil was forbidding to the thought of landscape gardening. Visitors shook their heads. . . .

But Burnham, the architect, was put in charge. He has stated his creed: "Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work. . . . Let your watchword be 'order' and your beacon 'beauty.'"

Burnham summoned to the work the foremost architects, sculptors and artists in America. There would be no little plans. He laid before them the vision of what might come to pass. Here was opportunity to create that unrestricted beauty of which every one of them had dreamed. They caught the fire and magnitude of his conception and were swept into enthusiasm.

St. Gaudens was there and Daniel Chester French, McMonnies, Paul Bartlett, Karl Bitter, and—a Chicago man among the sculptors—Lorado Taft. Frank D. Miller was Director of Color. The architects were many. New York was represented by Richard W. Hunt; McKim, Mead and White; George B. Post. From Boston came Peabody and Stearns. Kansas City contributed Van Brant and Howe. But Chicago firms predominated. . . .

Sitting in conference, a spirit of co-operation developed, enthusiasm rising as suggestions were put forward and the thing took shape. The buildings would be classical, the proportions of each harmonious to the whole . . . all white against the blue of the lake, the blue of the sky . . . There would be lagoons . . . reflections, fountains . . . At night the new wonder of electric lighting would bring out the vast white outlines, the sparkling tumble of water . . . A symphony orchestra would play, Beethoven, Bach . . . Forums would be held, representative of the best thought of the day on a wide range of topics . . . And the picturesque, the distinctive, the native charm of every culture of the world would have its corner.

In peace and in prosperity, all the nations of the earth would display their gifts, and all the abundant progress of every art and science and industry of man's devising as the nineteenth century drew to a close would be revealed. It would be the great flowering of an epoch.

"Aim high in hope and work . . ."—From "Chicago; Crossroads of American Enterprise," by DOROTHA B. HAYES. (New York: Messner.)

Mendelssohn Writes His Great Oratorio

THE IDEA OF A dramatic oratorio on the story of Elijah had engaged Mendelssohn for several years . . .

For him music was song. He made the orchestra sing, he made the piano sing, he wanted to make his people sing, great choruses of people, human voices joining the voices of all instruments. Bach with his choir in the old Leipzig church had shown the way. For a moment he had believed the *Singakademie* would carry on. But only in England had he found a general love of music in this large and noble form, numerous groups of men and women; the men, all amateurs, who liked to sing well. Germany would produce great professionals, but the people at large would listen—and criticize. . . .

Mendelssohn's first important triumph was the revival of the *St. Matthew Passion;* his last was *Elijah.*

He had put together the text with the help of Pastor Schubring, a very remarkable text indeed, which repays examination. By May, 1846, the first part of the score was complete and a good portion of the second part. In a fury of composition he got the whole work ready for performance of August 26, 1846, at Birmingham. It was his ninth visit to England, the climax of all the visits, perhaps of his entire life. The music was beautifully rendered. "Nothing of mine," he said, "ever went so well at the first performance, or was greeted so enthusiastically by the musicians and the public." Later audiences have agreed with the earliest, that this oratorio should take the front rank with Handel's *Messiah,* and that in some ways it is the most exciting of all oratorios. Singers are likely to praise it still more highly. . . .

The prophet Elijah is represented, for all his nobleness of character, as an individual, very human; his task is to wrestle with titanic forces—with nature, with evil, with the frailty and the stupidity of mankind in the crowd. Eternal principles are stated by small groups of voices, angelic choirs, or in the solos assigned to tenor, contralto, soprano.—From "Song Without Words—The Story of Felix Mendelssohn," by JOHN ERSKINE. (New York: Messner.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1944

American Command 'Woos' Japanese Civilians on Saipan Island

Willkie Wants Clear Policy By G.O.P. on World Issues

Charges present Administration with failure to fulfill American ideals of freedom—United States is part of one world, he says—Supports share of small nations in decisions of postwar economy.

Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, has written a series of seven articles on subjects which, in his judgment, the Republican Resolutions Committee and the convention should consider when they meet in Chicago this month to draft a party platform. The following on foreign policy is the last article of the series.

By Wendell L. Willkie

The Administration has made many protestations of noble aims in foreign policy, but when the moment came to act on them, it has hesitated and compromised. Its foreign policy has not been to support American principles of freedom. It has dealt with the Fascist elements in conquered countries; it has disregarded the will of the people of those countries; it has stubbornly and incredibly refused to acknowledge the Committee of Liberation as the Provisional French Government. It has been canny and personal and subjective. It has called this policy expediency. But since the policy has produced little but dislike, distrust and loss of prestige for the United States without achieving the intended political aims, it has not been even expedient.

The formulation of an affirmative foreign policy by the Republican Party is thus a particularly important platform task.

There have been sharp divisions within the party concerning the extent to which it is desirable for the United States to maintain and develop relations with other nations. But surely the long debate, the events through which we lived before the war, and the war itself have made plain that American policy cannot be separated into two unrelated compartments, one labeled foreign policy and one domestic policy. The two areas of action are inseparable; what happens in either immediately affects the other.

We are not living in several worlds. Our small American farms, our huge American factories, have close bonds with what is produced in the Andes and the hills of Szechuan, with the complex trade mechanism of London, with the cargoes that sail from Bombay and Oslo and Melbourne. Whatever we do at home constitutes foreign policy. And whatever we do abroad constitutes domestic policy. This is the great, new political fact.

Part of One World

Furthermore, we have learned conclusively that in the modern world the United States cannot survive militarily, economically or politically without close and continuing co-operation with the other nations of the world.

In stating its foreign policy platform the Republican Party should reflect this twentieth century knowledge.

1. Its platform should demand the immediate creation of a functioning council of the United Nations, as a first step toward the ultimate formation of a general international organization, in order that directly, or by representation, all the peoples of the United Nations may have a voice in the political decisions that are already being made in the world. So far these decisions are being made—or, in some cases, sidestepped and postponed—by Great Britain, Russia and the United States, with China brought in as a "courtesy member" of the group where Asia is concerned.

Naturally the task of safeguarding the world from aggression will have to rest mainly on the shoulders of the great powers, since they alone possess the necessary military force. But the peoples of the small nations, and others not so small, whose political status and economic welfare are deeply involved in the decisions to be made, will not and should not permit three or four great powers to continue to dictate their destiny. They must have a voice not only when decisions are made affecting their own fate but in shaping the world in which they will live. This is right; it is what will prove necessary in practice; and in the long run it will be advantageous to the national interest of a people with ideals like ours.

Sovereignty to Be Used

2. The platform should be clear and unambiguous in its attitude toward sovereignty. It should not adopt narrow nationalistic interpretations of the term; nor should it substitute quibbling words like "integrity." It should emphasize that our sovereignty is not something to be hoarded, but something to be used. The United States should use its sovereignty in co-operation with other powers to create an effective international organization for the good of all. History should have taught us that we gain more by co-operating to protect the general interest than by working alone for some imagined separate interest.

3. It should declare for a revision of the country's tariff policy. The United States by reciprocity arrangements should lower tariffs and break down trade barriers. This should be done in consultation with other nations. For no longer can tariffs be arbitrarily determined by one nation without damaging the interest of others and provoking reactions that damage its own interests.

4. The Republican platform must recognize the fact that world currency stabilization is indispensable to the revival of world trade. At the same time it should recognize realistically that the requirements of the period of transition from war to peace and of the long years that will follow are quite different. The chief need of the transition period will be relief, rehabilitation and the liquidation of foreign-owned balances—in other words, the problem is how to carry Lend-Lease to its logical conclusion. The long-term problem is the maintenance of as even balances as possible. The procedure for the first problem is relatively simple, and in any case lies largely in the control of the United States. For the second it is intricate. In its essence it must be based upon a relationship between the American dollar and the British pound, though co-operation of the nations of the world will be required.

A War for Freedom

5. Finally, the Republican platform should state the conviction that, Mr. Churchill to the contrary, the ideologies for which we fight have not become blurred for us in the course of the fighting but have become clearer every day; and that, Mr. Roosevelt to the contrary, in becoming wiser we have not become more cynical. We know that the sacrifice of our men and women in this war has not been made simply in order to defend ourselves against brute force. We are fighting a war for freedom; we are fighting a war for men's minds. This means that we must encourage men's just aspirations for freedom not only at home but everywhere in the world.

Today all Americans watch with anxious hearts, and with pride and gratitude, the accomplishments of our armed forces in the far Pacific, in Italy, in Russia, and now on the shores of France. But though they are winning the armed victory for us, we have already begun to lose the things that victory could bring. Three years ago, two years ago, the United States had the material, the political, the moral leadership of the world. Today we have only the material leadership. We have lost political leadership through ineptness and delay. We have lost moral leadership through attempted expediency.

The Republican Party should frame and pursue a foreign policy that will recapture America's lost leadership.

March of the Centuries in India

Associated Press

Contrast of Old and New Methods of Transportation

These native Indian women carrying baskets on their heads march past a B-29 Superfortress being tuned up at a base somewhere in India, from which a fleet of these mammoth bombers started on their mission to bomb Japanese steel center at Yawata.

Halsey Gets Fighting Job In the Pacific

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., has been given the job he wants—a fighting command in the war against the Japanese.

The veteran battler who drove the Japanese from the South Pacific and thereby worked himself out of an assignment as commander of the South Pacific Forces, was designated officially as "Commander of the Third Fleet."

That designation sounds like an administrative job, but it isn't. Actually, it means that Admiral Halsey will have a fleet of his own to battle the Japanese.

Admiral Halsey commanded naval forces throughout the long months of fighting that ended with elimination of the Japanese in the Solomon Islands and complete naval control of the South Pacific area.

Since then his new assignment has been a prime subject for speculation in naval circles. Always it was agreed by those who knew him, that if he had his way he couldn't be bound down to a desk job.

He indicated strongly that he was getting his wishes when he formally relinquished his command of the South Pacific only a few days ago and told officers and men there—he referred to them always as "shipmates" that "I'll see you on the road to Tokyo."

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Commander in Chief, confirmed that June 17, announcing that because of the relative quiet in the South Pacific area, Admiral Halsey had been given command of the Third Fleet to "operate in the Pacific Ocean."

He gave little information on the new command—the designation is primarily for organizational purposes—but said Admiral Halsey would operate "in the same way" that the 5th Fleet operates under Admiral Raymond A. Spruance. Admiral Spruance and his fleet have missed few actions in the Pacific.

B-29's Need Bases Closer to Japan

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Naval Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the B-29 raid on Japan can be looked at in retrospect two facts stand out:

1. Before B-29 raids can be taken out of the "stunt" category and used in regular attacks on the enemy homeland, bases nearer to Japan must be obtained.

2. Recent naval strategy in the Pacific has as its objective the securing of such bases.

Linked to the bald announcement that the Japanese islands had been bombed, was the cryptic statement that the bombers took off from distant bases somewhere in the China-Burma-India theater.

However, it doesn't require much wizardry to deduce that planes of this type must operate from a base that has adequate transportation facilities, as they use enormous quantities of gas and other materials.

Calcutta Base Indicated

There just isn't any such base at present in China or Burma, so we have only India not eliminated, and one look at a chart makes Calcutta stand out in bold relief as the only base from which repeated attacks on Japan by B-29's can be projected.

[An Associated Press dispatch from Western China said the Superfortresses had to lug huge quantities of their own fuel supplies over the Himalayan hump before they could take off against Japan.

[Because there were not enough ordinary fuel-carrying transports available several of the huge Superfortresses themselves had to be converted into tankers. Each carried six times the gasoline carried in an ordinary transport. Other bombers hauled dry cargo—spare parts, oxygen, men, and equipment. When sufficient fuel was accumulated in forward bases, the tankers were reconverted into bombers.

Stiff Supply Problem

[Never in aviation history has bombardment organization been required to do its own transport work on such a scale or in such percentage, the Associated Press dispatch said.]

From Calcutta to the heavy industry area of Japan and return is a 6,000-mile trip. This voyage can be accomplished by the new bomber, which is reputed to have a speed of 300 or more miles an hour and a ceiling of over 30,000 feet. This speed compares favorably with that of a fighter plane, and the ceiling is beyond the reach of effective antiaircraft fire or fighter planes.

Six-thousand mile trips are hard on material and personnel, and greatly increase the possibility of a plane failing to get back to its base. Therefore, it is in order that a base nearer to Japan be provided.

For the time being such a base in China is out of the question except for emergency use. It would probably require the combined transportation capacity of the planes now freighting materials into China to keep one B-29 in full operation.

Consequently we must look elsewhere. Although the general public has been unaware of the fact, recent naval strategy in the Central Pacific has had as its objective the securing of such a base.

For some time Japanese bases at Truk, Palau, Ponape, and elsewhere in the Carolines, have been bombed on what amounts to a regular schedule. These bombings have served the purpose of denying the Japanese fleet island bases should Japan have a change of heart and decide to launch an attack on the United States task forces which whisk about in these waters.

Navy Joins in Attack

With their flank thus made secure, task forces have recently pounced several times on the Marianas Islands for reconnoitering and softening-up purposes.

Practically simultaneously with the first raid on Japan by B-29's, the United States Navy launches an attack in force on the island of Saipan in the Marianas. As long ago as June 10 bombing attacks began, followed by a bombardment by battleships, cruisers, and destroyers preliminary to the landing which has now been effected on Saipan.

There have been vague reports of airplane raids on other islands in the Marianas group, but they evidently were made to neutralize various airfields, for the Japanese never seem content without one or more landing strips on every island coming under their control. Odd how a people who tried to be superlatively air-minded could profit so little from its application.

The twin islands of Saipan and Tinian which, aside from Guam, are the largest in the Marianas, are the objectives of the present attack. Undoubtedly there now are airfields on these islands capable of handling the B-29, which is said to be able to take off and land on runways that accommodate Fortresses and Liberators.

Guam possibly affords better possibilities, but a wise decision was made to subject islands predominantly Japanese in population to attack rather than one inhabited by peaceful Chamorros who owe allegiance to the United States.

Once United States forces are established on Saipan, subjection of such other islands in the group as seem desirable can readily be effected.

Control of these islands serves a two-fold purpose. Bases will be available 1,500 miles distant from Tokyo and Manila. This distance can be negotiated with the greatest of ease by the B-29 loaded to bomb capacity, and cuts in half the Calcutta-Tokyo jaunt. In fact, the Fortress and Liberator types can make the trip with light bombloads.

The other objective attained is cutting Japan's direct supply line by way of the Bonin and Marianas groups to the mandated island bases that are still in its possession. These bases have been bypassed and left to wither away, a process which will be accelerated by adding to their supply difficulties.

Within Easy Range

Once these bases are available for attending to Tokyo and the industrial area in Japan, the B-29's based in Calcutta can find many ideal targets within easy bombing range, among them all of Thailand, Burma, and Sumatra. They could render valuable assistance when the time comes to open a port in China, probably Hong Kong.

The new bombers can be flown to bases in the Marianas by way of the Marshalls, but it would be more convenient to use Wake Island, which base doubtless will be retaken in the near future.

The Japanese could have long since been ejected from Wake had it been so desired, but until now it would have served no useful purpose.

With B-29's able to strike at Japan from the Marianas, the Aleutians, and the China-Burma-India theater, it should not be long before Japan's man in the street senses that there is more to this war than his Japanese overlords have allowed him to know.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Wolfe Thanks Chinese For Aid on Airfield

By the Associated Press

New York, June 19

Brig. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, commander of the U. S. 20th Bomber Command, whose B-29 Superfortresses bombed Yawata, Japanese steel center, thanked June 19 the 500,000 Chinese farmers who helped build the airfields from which the bombers took off, the Chungking radio said in a radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

General Wolfe was quoted as saying that "had it not been for the 500,000 patriotic farmers of China who left their land to build the airfields, this mission would not have been possible."

China Jubilant

CHUNGKING, China, June 19 (AP)—China was jubilant at news of the American Superfortress raid on Japan, regarding it not as a stunt but as the opening phase of the battle for Tokyo and the forerunner of greater and more devastating attacks.

All Chinese papers displayed the news prominently, and Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, Army spokesman, said it was "very encouraging to the Chinese nation." He said it would give "a good deal of spiritual stimulus" to the Chinese forces struggling against the Japanese, and predicted that continued raids would have a demoralizing effect on Japanese troops in China.

The Chinese also treated the American landings on Saipan as highly significant.

Army: Socks Is One Piece

FORT SILL, Okla., June 19 (AP)—The question whether a pair of socks is one or two pieces sent the quartermaster laundry crew thumbing through Army regulations.

It finally was determined a pair is one piece.

U. S. to Join in Plan to Free Refugees With Travel Papers

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—An inter-American effort will be made to rescue 2,000 racial and political refugees from Germany and German-occupied territory before they are subjected to treatment which may annihilate the entire group.

This was disclosed June 19 by an announcement from Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the United States would participate.

The 2,000 are now in special Nazi concentration camps. They are identified with various racial and political minorities but hold travel permits or other protective documents issued by various American or other non-European Governments. It is the possession of these documents, enabling them to claim the protection of some Allied or neutral government, which sets them apart from the untold thousands of Europeans held by the Germans.

Mr. Hull made known United States' willingness to participate in the joint program with other American nations by releasing a letter to Dr. Alberto Guani, President of the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Dr. Guani sent here May 31 a resolution adopted by the Committee calling for joint action to exchange German nationals held in this hemisphere for the European refugees who possess "papers" giving them a claim to be freed.

"I note," Mr. Hull wrote, "that this resolution proposes that the American republics concert and intensify their efforts to rescue from German hands some thousands of oppressed minorities holding non-European documentation; that this be done by joint proposals to exchange German nationals from the American republics for these persecuted groups; and that such exchanges can be achieved consistently with security considerations surrounding exchanges previously formulated by your Committee in the interest of hemispheric defense.

"My government will be most happy to participate actively in such an inter-American program."

An explanatory statement released with copies of the resolution said the 2,000 refugees have been segregated by the Germans with a view to exchanging them for German nationals.

National League of Women Voters Meets To Reorganize After an Internal Split

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19 — The Board of Directors of the National League of Women Voters met here today to reorganize after a split in its organization that has caused four Board members and a large portion of its National Headquarters staff to resign.

The split is an internal one that began when the League's National Convention in Chicago in April defeated the National Headquarters' candidate for President, Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, of St. Cloud, Minn., and elected Miss Anna Lord Strauss of New York, a great granddaughter of Lucretia Mott.

Involved is a dispute over methods to be used in galvanizing public opinion behind wider American participation in international affairs.

"For two years," an announcement said today, "the League has put on an intensive campaign to reach as many citizens as possible on this issue; the National Board will now reconsider its methods and publications in the light of experience, and plot its course for the coming months."

The Board members who have resigned since the April election are Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, Webster Grove, Mo.; Mrs. Richard Field, Weston, Mass.; Mrs. D. Bailey Calvin, Galveston, Texas; and Mrs. Marion A. Cheek, Snyder, N. Y. Appointed to takes their places are Mrs. Maurice A. Pollak, of Highland Park, Ill.; Mrs. Tom Ragland, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Mrs. Harold A. Stone, Arlington, Va.

Jews' Freedom Backed

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—A message from President Roosevelt, promising continued efforts in the liberation of all Jews from occupied Poland, was read June 17 at the opening session of the convention of the American Federation of Polish Jews.

Leaflets Pledge Safety To Peaceable Villagers

Success in dealing with workers on Saipan may set pattern for other areas—Leaflets prepared for Japanese soldiers ask pointed questions about past and present inactivity of Nippon fleet.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH UNITED STATES EXPEDITIONARY FORCES ATTACKING SAIPAN, June 19—For the first time since the United States went to war with Japan, American forces are about to face the problem of dealing with a substantial Japanese civilian population.

In addition to the enemy defenders of Saipan, the 72-square-mile island, is inhabited by about 25,000 Japanese civilians.

They are predominantly laborers, working in the cane fields and grinding mills, which contribute to some extent to Japan's sugar supply.

Transported to the Marianas by Japan's South Seas Development Company since 1923, these Japanese colonists are tenant farmers and employees—many of them comparable to sharecroppers in the American South.

Approach by Pamphlet

Along with a scattering of Koreans, plus Chamorros and other natives, the Japanese civilians live in a half-dozen small villages or crowd Saipan's two main towns: Garapan (10,000) and Charan—Kanoa (2,000 or 3,000).

The Command has begun its approach to local populace by leaflets dropped in the course of the preliminary air raids.

The leaflets are about 6 by 8 inches in size, and are folded several times. They carry the following notice in English: "Attention American Troops! Bearer is entitled to honorable treatment as prescribed by the Geneva Convention."

The remainder of the printing is in three languages, Japanese, Korean, and simplified Japanese for natives. Leaflets are entitled "Certificate guaranteeing life."

Full Directions

The finder of the certificate is told:

"Firstly, the bearer of this leaflet has the privilege of being rescued by American troops.

"Secondly [the bearer] according to international law will be treated honorably and will be given sufficient clothing, food and board.

"Thirdly, American troops will do everything within their power to save the lives of those who wish to be saved."

How to Use This Leaflet.

"Firstly, hold your hands over your head. Hold this leaflet in your hand and without holding anything else slowly advance toward the American lines.

Advance Individually

"Secondly, don't advance in groups, but individually.

"It is absolutely forbidden to approach American lines during the night. However it is permitted when advised by radio. This leaflet can be used by Japanese soldiers, Japanese civilians, Korean Laborers, all residents, and natives.

"Keep this leaflet and save your life."

The reverse side carries the following information and advises:

"America isn't fighting against civilians. The American force doesn't wish to harm civilians. When the American force attacks this island don't throw away your life. Act as directed as follows:

"Firstly, get away from the battle area if possible.

"Secondly, don't assist the Japanese force."

Plan for Segregation

As the occupation progresses it is planned to segregate soldiers from civilians, civilian men from civilian women, and allow women and children to remain together.

However, the American forces are prepared for an entirely hostile civilian populace. The experience in Saipan is expected to be particularly important as a guide for future occupations when Japanese civilians will be encountered in hundred thousands and eventually millions.

In addition to the leaflets directed to civilians, American planes are also distributing similar ones to Japanese soldiers. The chief difference is that the soldier leaflets ask:

"What was the Japanese Navy doing at Tarawa? At Kwajalein? At Eniewetok? At Green Islands?"

It concludes: "What's the Japanese Navy doing now?"

10 Peace Safeguards Offered To Free the World From Wars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 19—A 10-point program, offering safeguards designed to "go a long way to rid the world of modern wars," was proposed by Samuel S. Fels, prominent Philadelphia businessman and philanthropist and President of the Fels Fund, today.

Calling for bold initiative now while the prosecution of the war is going forward, Mr. Fels warned against a repetition of the Versailles experience and waiting for "tired diplomats" to draft treaties "when national self-interest will tug at their elbows."

"There is nothing mysterious about war except our age-long delay in preventing it," he declared. "It is absurd to say that wars, a product of mankind, cannot be prevented when so many heretofore 'impossibilities' have been overcome."

Proposed Machinery

Mr. Fels offered "ten safeguards," which would employ the machinery of the United Nations, to prevent war, as follows:

1. United Nations obligation, and power to back it up, to prevent wars.

2. The sale of all Axis war materials for scrap, the proceeds used for the purchase of food.

3. A provision that instruments of war in the hands of the United Nations may be retained for use within their own borders, but that their primary use, and their sole purpose outside those borders, shall be to carry out the duties of the United Nations.

4. United Nation responsibility to prohibit any further manufacture or sale of mataerials of war by any country or private enterprise. If conditions force acquiring such materials for maintaining provisions of the peace treaty, they must be controlled by the United Nations only.

5. Establishment of a United Nations central headquarters for keeping watch for evidence of preparations for war and situations that might lead to it.

6. A United Nations corps to audit conditions in any mandated or colonial territory.

Issuing of Reports

7. Requirement that the police power of the various countries be available to the United Nations when called upon.

8. Publishing frank reports on the work of the United Nations in every tongue.

9. Provision of adequate revenue to maintain these services through some equable and compulsory system.

10. Reliance on the advantages accruing to the members of the United Nations to lead neutral and, after due probation, enemy countries to join the organization.

The positive results of such an announced program would be "many and immediate," Mr. Fels held.

"The issue," he added, "is whether we can make peace as we are making war, in the cause of all mankind and in ways that will buttress our own freedoms in protecting those of others.

"The time is ripe for a joint and courageous advance by the United Nations to implement peace for a freed world. The people are waiting and clamoring for it."

100 Air Carriers

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Japan will face increasing American air power from now on, high Army and Navy officials said, with 100 aircraft carriers expected to be in commission by the year's end and more B-29 Superfortress raids in store.

These reports came from Lieut. Gen. B. M. Giles, Deputy Commander of the Army Air Forces, and Rear Admiral Dewitt C. Ramsey, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, in war bond radiocasts.

"We're tightening the aerial noose around the necks of the treacherous war lords of Japan'" General Giles said. He described the first B-29 raid on Yawata, Japan's steel center, as "highly effective," and said that the Japanese now will have to keep watch on the horizon for a return of the big bombers.

Admiral Ramsey called the aircraft carrier "the sparkplug of our Pacific offensives," saying 100 will be in commission by the end of this year and noting that it will take a lot of war bonds to buy them since they cost from $7,000,000 to $70,000,000, depending on their size.

Autos Harder to Get As OPA Tightens Up

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—With the pool of new 1942 automobiles dwindling rapidly, the Office of Price Administration today tightened eligibility requirements for obtaining certificates.

Effective Friday, qualified applicants must satisfy local rationng boards that a new car would be used principally in an essential activity, rather than only a small part of the time. The list of qualified persons includes doctors, nurses, ministers, war workers and others engaged in work important to the war effort or public health and safety.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

YONIE WONDERNOSE

BY

MARGUERITE de ANGELI

Author of "Up the Hill," "Elin's America," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter One

Yonie was a little Pennsylvania Dutch boy. He was seven. He lived with Mom and Pop, Malinda, Lydia, and little Nancy on a farm in Lancaster County. His brother Ammon was grown up and had been away for a long time. Granny lived on the farm, too. She lived in her own part of the house. But most of the time she was in the kitchen helping Mom and Malinda.

Yonie's real name was Jonathan, but everyone called him Yonie. Pop called him "Yonie Wondernose" because he was so curious. He wanted to know about everything. If Pop brought a package into the house, he must see what was in it. If the Bishop came to talk to Pop, he must listen. If Mom had a pot boiling on the stove, he must lift the lid to see what was cooking. Sometimes the steam burned his nose, but it didn't keep him from looking the next time. If Malinda was baking a cake, Yonie was sure to open the oven door to see what kind it was.

Too Many Aattractions

"A Wondernose you are for sure!" she would scold. "Look now how it falls so fast!"

When Yonie and Lydia were on their way to school, he stopped so many times that they were often late. He hung over the fence to watch the men filling the wagons with stones from the stone crusher. He stood watching while a man changed a tire on a car, or while Nathan Straub seeded the bean field.

"We'll be late!" wailed Lydia. "Come now!" But she stood to watch, too!

Yonie's jacket was fastened with hooks and eyes instead of buttons. Pop didn't have buttons on his suit either. That is because he was an Amishman. And the Amish people never use buttons unless they are necessary. Yonie wore a broad hat just like Pop's hat, too—a straw one in summer and a black felt one in winter. And Mom cut Yonie's hair around a bowl, just as she cut Pop's. But Pop wore a beard such as all Amishmen wear.

Yonie in Charge

This afternoon Pop and Mom were going visiting. They were taking Malinda and Lydia with them in the Germantown wagon, and they would stay overnight. Granny, Yonie, and Nancy stood in the doorway to see them off.

"Goodby," said Pop. "Don't be a Wondernose, now, and forget what you are doing!"

"No, Pop, I won't," Yonie answered.

"Remember, you are the man of the house now," said Mom.

"Ya, I will." Yonie nodded and stood straighter.

"Take good care of the barn creatures," called Pop again. "Feed and water them well. Don't forget, if anything happens, be sure to look after the horses first. They get scared so fast. Next, look after Dunder the red bull. He cost a lot of money, so take good care of him, don't forget! We see, now, if you are a man!"

Pop Had Promised

Then he winked, and Yonie knew what he meant. Pop had promised him something when he was old enough to be trusted like a man but no one, not even Mom, knew about that promise. It was a secret oetween Pop and Yonie.

"I won't forget!" he called back.

As the wagon drove off, he thought, "Now Pop thinks I'll be a Wondernose, but I'll show him! I'll show him how big and smart I can be! When he comes home tomorrow, he'll see that I can take care of the animals by myself. Then, maybe, he'll let me do what he promised!"

Chores to Be Done

"Ya, vell," said Granny. "Soon it makes time for supper. More rountwood I need for the fire, and the cistern water iss all! The last I used for sprinkling the plants and for scrubbing."

Cistern water was soft rain water that Granny liked best for washing dishes and such things. Pop teased Granny because she was always scrubbing.

"It's a wonder you don't scrub the hoe handles and the fence posts, you are so clean!" he would say.

But Granny only said, "Better so, as like some I know, with floors all smeary and things all hoodled up!" and went on scrubbing. Yonie knew he must pump a lot of water to keep Granny supplied. He must get the wood for the kitchen stove. But he must take care of the animals, too.

(Read about how Yonie kept his promise, next Monday.)

Mom cut Yonie's hair around a bowl

The Thoughtful Little Truck

Once there was a little truck that carried dirt. This little truck was always thinking. Sometimes he thought about the pretty flowers in the fields. Sometimes he thought about the gasoline he would have for dinner. But mostly he thought about children. Because the little dirt truck loved children.

One day when he was thinking, he thought that he was tired of carrying dirt. He wanted to carry something the children would like. He thought and thought about what he could carry. But he couldn't think of anything.

Then one day he saw a milk truck. It looked as white as snow and the little dirt truck thought, "Maybe I could carry milk."

He said to the milk truck, "I should like to carry milk to hungry little boys and girls. Do you think I could cary milk?"

"Oh no!" said the milk truck. "You're a dirt truck. You couldn't carry milk. You aren't clean enough."

"If I was painted white, couldn't I?" begged the little truck.

But the milk truck told him no, he couldn't.

Pretty soon the little truck met a big delivery truck.

He thought what fun it would be to carry parcels to children's houses.

He said to the delivery truck, "I should like to carry new clothes and toys to good little boys and girls. Do you think I could?"

"Oh no!" said the delivery truck. "You're a dirt truck. You couldn't carry parcels. You aren't big enough."

"If the parcels were piled up high, couldn't I?" begged the little truck.

But the delivery truck told him no, he couldn't.

Pleasant Work

Then the little truck met a truck that carried fruit and vegetables. Everything looked nice and fresh, and he thought it would be pleasant to carry ripe tomatoes and juicy oranges and delicious bananas and peaches.

He said to the fruit and vegetable truck, "I should love to carry fresh fruit and vegetables that children like to eat. Do you think I could?"

"Oh no!" said the fruit and vegetable truck. "You're a dirt truck. You couldn't carry fruit and vegetables. You're too bumpety."

"If I went ve-e-ry slowly over the bumps, couldn't I?" asked the little truck.

But the fruit and vegetable truck told him no, he couldn't.

"Well," thought the little truck to himself, "I'll think of something I can carry. And while I'm thinking, I'll be the best dirt truck that ever was."

So the little dirt truck kept on being a dirt truck, and he kept on thinking. And finally he thought of something wonderful.

He said to his driver, "Aren't you tired of this dirt business?"

The driver said yes, he was.

"Let's start a different business," said the little truck.

"What business?" asked the driver.

"A wonderful business I've thought of," he said. "You guess."

"The milk business?" asked the driver.

Something Much Better

"No," smiled the little truck. "Something better!"

"The delivery business?" asked the driver.

"Oh no!" cried the little truck. "Something much better!"

"The fruit and vegetable business?" asked the driver.

The little truck laughed and laughed. "Oh no!" he chuckled. "Something much, much better!"

"Well what, for goodness sake?" said the driver.

"The merry-go-round business!" said the little truck.

"Why, that's a good idea," declared the driver.

So they bought a little merry-go-round that went merrily round and round. They bought a music box that played little tinkly tunes. They painted the little truck green and put the merry-go-round and music box on the truck.

And one sunny morning in May, when the sky was blue and the breeze was warm, the little truck started out. And when he got to a good corner he stopped.

Then the little truck stood very still, and the music box played little tinkly tunes, and the merry-go-round went merrily round and round, and from every direction the children came running with pennies for rides. And they rode and rode and rode on the merry-go-round!

After that the little truck traveled all over the country, giving merry-go-round rides to the children.

He was very happy.

"I thought I'd think of something!" thought the little truck to himself.

Catherine Woolley

If

If I were a dry leaf
I'd sail with the breeze;
If I were a gray squirrel
I'd leap through the trees;
If I were a lion
I'd roar with all might
And prowl through the dark
Of a deep jungle night.

If I were a monkey
I'd swing from a tree;
But were I a monkey—
I wouldn't be me.
So mostly, though it might
Be fun to be wild,
I'm glad that I turned out
To be just a child.

HELEN ROWLAND PROMMEL

He hung over the fence to watch

The Little Patriots' Club

Small Peter and Penny,
And some of their friends,
Formed a Patriots' Club
To collect odds and ends.

For in war time they said,
"All must help in some way;
To win this great war,
We'll work every day."

They hitched up old Rover
To Peter's red cart.
The kitten, as mascot,
Rode along as her part.

They called on the neighbors,
For paper and tin,
They filled up the wood-shed,
With considerable din!

The fats for the butcher,
They collected in jars,
Which were taken to market,
By parents with cars.

When the town had a bond drive,
The Club always led,
The red cart with Rover
Paraded ahead.

LUCIA CABOT

Jack Horner's Party

Last week we published the prize winning stories in Jack Horner's Party for May, and the "plums" are being sent out. Today we are printing the drawings and the names of the girls and boys who sent them in. We hope that they will all enjoy the lovely books we are mailing for them.

If you are interested in the Party, and want to join in the fun, send in your best stories or pictures to Jack Horner's Party, Junior Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Be sure to have Mother or some other grown-up sign your book, telling us your age, and whether the paper was your original, uncopied, and unaided work. All of our young readers of the page For Children are invited to this Party, held every month.

These Were at the Party, Too

Phyllis Mills, 4, Reno, Nev.; Sally Pressure, 4, Reno, Nev.; Barbara Chanslor, 5, Reno, Nev.; Donald McClemans, 6, San Pedro, Calif.; Marilyn du Bois, 5, Washington, D. C.; Richard Maffi, 6, Reno, Nev.; Margorie Gay Clark, 7, Seattle, Wash.; Edna Coathup, 7, Lincolnville Beach, Maine; Stephanie Carter, 8, Wayland, Mass.; Lois Bode, 8, Vancouver, Wash.; John Parker, 8, Groton, Mass.; Nancy Fae Pratt, 8, Omaha, Neb.; Suzanne Collier, 8, Yreka, Calif.; Jocelyn Greene, 9, Tyngsboro, Mass.; Nell Hefti, 9, Monrovia, Calif.; John Fitz, 9, Reno, Nev.; Eddy Rote, 10, Ardmore, Pa.; Henry Collada, 10, Morrison, Ill.; Thomas G. Treanor, 10, Los Angeles, Calif.; Jill H. Kay, 10, Wilbrook, Calif.; Winifred Coathup, 10, Lincolnville Beach, Maine; Mable Lee Tullis, 10, Seattle, Wash.; Arthur Root, 10, Independence, Mo.; Margaret Louise McCollum, 10, Boulder, Colo.; Ella Cleone Scogin, 11, Pisgah, Ala.; and Nona Mae Fuller, 11, Hawthorne, Calif.

Swinging Cradle

Way up in the maple,
High up from the ground,
Way out on long branches
A nest I have found.

Swing high, swing low
While summer winds blow!

The leaves are the sunshade
Protecting the nest.
The wind rocks the cradle
Where bird-babies rest.

Swing low, swing high
Beneath the blue sky!

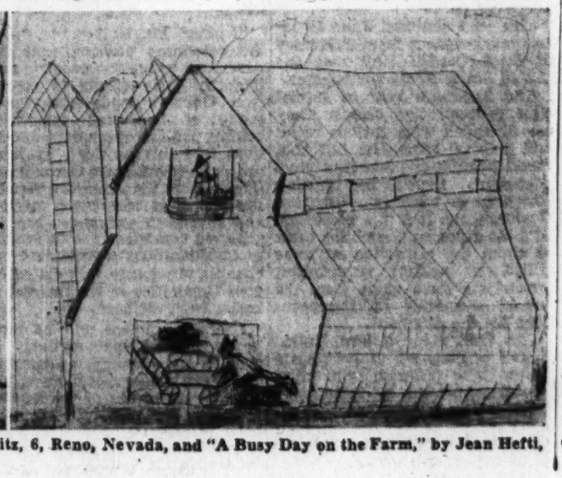
A storm came a-blowing
From over the hill.
The oriole's basket
Has suffered no ill.

Swing high, swing low
While little wings grow!

ELLA WATERBURY GARDNER

"Flight at Twilight," by James Starbuck, 9, Hartford, Conn.

"Grazing in the Pastures," by Marilyn Hainsey, 7, Hartford, Conn.



"Indian Wigwam," by Franklin Fitz, 6, Reno, Nevada, and "A Busy Day on the Farm," by Jean Hefti, 7, Monrovia, California.

Answers to Puzzle

A Schoolboy's Lament

Caret, crate, cater, trace

GIRLS' and BOYS' CAMPS

SHADY LAWN FARM

21st year—10 week season during school vacation
90 miles from Oakland

A real farm camp for children 12 years and under. Excellent staff. Daily show ring and trail horse riding, swimming, crafts, singing, plays, games, pets, gardens, farm activities. Leadership development. Rate $25 per week—$95 for 4 weeks. Booklet. Also child care year round. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Roberts, Oakdale, Calif.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU

New Features for 1944

Wilderness camp with outdoor shop. Dune Valley Pioneer Post with horses. Lakeshore camp with sailing, canoeing, swimming. Boys enjoy all or any of these divisions. Separate camp for smaller boys.

24TH SEASON

Arthur S. Huey, Director
Glen Arbor, Michigan

Camp Leelanau for Boys

A unit of the LEELANAU SCHOOLS

CAMP NAMEQUOIT

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Nautical camp for boys 10-18. Swimming, golf, tennis, shopwork, etc. Limited enrollment. Fee $325, no extras. 8-week season begins June 28th. Booklet: Y. J. Woodland, Representative, 31 Frederick St., Belmont, Mass. Tel. Belmont 0900-W.

King Peter and Tito Announce An Accord 'On Many Problems'

BARI, Italy, June 19 (AP)—The Royal Yugoslav Government of youthful King Peter and the Fighting Partisan Movement under Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) have announced an accord "on many problems," with a view to strengthening relations with the Allies and aiding the Yugoslav peoples in their fight for liberation.

The agreement was reached in discussions inside Yugoslavia by Dr. Ivan Subasic, representing King Peter, and Marshal Tito himself. Preliminary meetings took place here. A communiqué on the "mutual accord" was announced June 18 from Advanced Allied Headquarters.

Discussions took place between June 14 and June 17, the communiqué said. It notably specified that the "New Yugoslav" news agency had been authorized to issue the communiqué.

It named the conferees as Dr. Subasic; the presidium of the Yugoslav Anti-Fascist Council of Liberation and the National Liberation Committee.

"The goal to unify to the broadest extent possible was the spirit which motivated both sides to institute these negotiations," said the communiqué.

[Before leaving London, Dr. Subasic said his plan was to consult "all resistance movements" in his homeland. These would include that of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, whom King Peter ousted as War Minister in the Yugoslav Cabinet of Bozhidar Puric as a conciliatory gesture toward Tito.

[The British Government used its influence to get Peter to seek an accord with Tito and the Russians were believed also to have had a hand with Tito.]

Cross Mountains to Slip Nazis

ROME, June 17 Delayed. (AP)—The American wife of Count Roberti told today how she and her husband battled through Italy in a mule-drawn cart after the Italian capitulation last September so her husband could slip through the German lines to Salerno.

Countess Roberti, whose father is Ogden Hammond of New York, former Ambassador to Madrid, is one of the large colony of American women with Italian husbands who were stranded in Rome after the Germans moved in.

The Count, with his friend Alberico Casardi, husband of the former Virginia Harris of Columbia, Mo., crossed the mountains with a sheep herder for a guide.

The Countess has steel been unable to communicate directly with her husband, but she knows both men are safe and have been serving in the Italian Foreign Office for months.

Soldiers' Families in Nebraska Appeal To Prevent Eviction From FHA Project

HARVARD, Neb., June 19 (AP)—Fifty soldiers' families, temporarily quartered in a Federal Public Housing Authority project before there were enough civilian workers to fill the allotted space, have appealed to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Nebraska's congressional delegation to prevent their eviction to make room for incoming civilian workers.

In Kansas City, Mo., Joseph P. Tufts, regional representative of the National Housing Agency, said no orders have been issued to evict soldiers' families in Harvard Courts, nor will such orders be issued, except as a last resort to ensure sufficient operation of the Government ammunition depot at Hastings, Neb.

Residents of the Harvard Courts project said they were being asked to move to accommodate civilian workers at the Hastings depot, 20 miles southwest, the site of a similar project.

Ellis B. Hargis, manager of both projects, said 600 of 942 units in the Hastings, Neb., project are unoccupied, but added that they are unfurnished and cannot be rented to workers, most of whom have no furniture. Some of the buildings, however, are being used as Government dormitories, he said.

In a telegram sent to Mrs. Roosevelt, Senators Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska, and Hugh Butler (R) of Nebraska, and Representative Carl T. Curtis (R) of Nebraska, the servicemen's families said:

"Preliminaries for action have been taken by Federal Housing Authorities of this area to evict from Harvard Court military personnel families. Our situation is desperate since we have no other homes. Many of our men are in overseas training groups.

"Preservation of the American way of life and homes means little to men who are going to lay down their lives if their own homes are taken away. Immediate action is needed to preserve morale."

Disposition of the case is up to the Federal Housing Authority.

Sarnoff's Son Gets Famous Autograph by 'Give My Regards to Churchill'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—Arthur Sarnoff, 17, wrote to his uncle, Col. David Sarnoff, now on overseas duty at the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Military Force. "Give my regards to Churchill."

Colonel Sarnoff, who, incidentally, is head of the Radio Corporation of America, got the letter in London on the forenoon just before he was to have luncheon with the Prime Minister and put it in his pocket.

Arthur today has the following letter from his "Uncle Dave": . . . "Your letter reached me only a few minutes before leaving my place to go to the home of a mutual friend where I was to lunch with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill. I put your letter in my pocket, and when the luncheon was over and Mr. Churchill and I sat down in a corner, I thought the best way to carry out the order you gave me in the last sentence of your letter was to show it to the Prime Minister.

"While he was reading it, I was trying to get up enough courage to ask him to autograph it for you, but when he had finished he asked me, 'May I write on the young man's letter and thank him?' I replied that I felt sure you would be delighted to have his signature.

"With his own pen, the Prime Minister wrote on the last page of your letter, 'Thank you so much,' and signed it, 'Winston S. Churchill.' I return to you your own letter with the Prime Minister's inscription and signature."

Colonel Sarnoff expressed the hope that Arthur would ask his father "to put it away in a vault so that when you grow up and read the history of the world's greatest events, you will have in your possession the evidence of a contact which you made with one of the greatest men in history."

The letter is in a safe place. Arthur has had a photostatic copy made of it and that looks just as impressive to Arthur's classmates at the Fieldston School.

Williamsburg Election Finally Is Remembered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — Williamsburg, which, three decades ago, forgot to hold a municipal election, almost saw history repeat itself recently.

Judges and ballots were ready this time, but, when the judges arrived at sunrise, the courthouse polling house was locked. No booths had been erected and no books or ballot boxes were ready; courthouse attachés had forgotten election day.

After a couple of hours' delay, judges and clerks opened the balloting. Nearly 15 hours of daylight saw 31 voters turn out to re-elect the Democratic nominees—all five being unopposed incumbents, including a mayor.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Hollyburn (auspices First Church, West Vancouver): Hollyburn Theater, Marine Drive, 3 p. m., June 25.

United States

California

Laguna Beach: South Coast Theater, 162 South Coast Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., June 30.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 4631 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., June 29.
San Francisco (auspices Eighth Church): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., June 30.
Tujunga (Thirty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 10210 Commerce Avenue, 3 p. m., June 25.
Wilmington (Thirty-third Church, Los Angeles): Women's Club House, Lakme and Denni Streets, 8 p. m., June 26.

Colorado

Durango: Church Edifice, Third Avenue and Twelfth Street, 3 p. m., June 25.
Gunnison: Webster Hall, 125 East Virginia Avenue, 8 p. m., June 30.
Trinidad: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 24.

Illinois

Murphysboro: Church Edifice, 1819 Walnut Street, 3 p. m., June 25.

Michigan

Iron River: Church Edifice, 700 Adams Street, 3 p. m., June 25.
Romeo: High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., June 25.

New Jersey

Freehold: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 25.

New York

Long Beach: Long Beach High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., June 27.

Washington

Port Townsend: Port Townsend High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 27. (Note change of date.)
Seattle (Fourth Church): Music Hall Theater, Seventh and Olive, 12:10 p. m., June 27.

Wisconsin

Elkhorn: The Sprague Theater, 3 p. m., June 25.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on July 2, 16, 30.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on July 23.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on June 25.

Eastern States

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on July 2, 16.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m. KFOX, 1280kc, on July 2, 16, 30.

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, on July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1130kc, on July 2, 16, 30.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.01mc, on June 25; July 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on July 16, August 30.

Need Grows for Definite Plan For Industrial Reconversion

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 19—Don't look for new automobiles, stoves, electric razors, radios, or lawn mowers for a while yet, but launching of the invasion of Europe has set loose an avalanche of speculation about reconversion of American industry.

As a matter of fact much of it is more than speculation. It is based on recognition of the need for and possibility of considerable concrete action in this direction.

Look for Cutbacks

No one in industry, it is made clear, assumes that the war is over. What is done now will yet depend on military operations in coming weeks or months; but the invasion thrust does check off an important date on the reconversion timetable. Large-scale planning can now go ahead with a better approximation of future dates.

If the invasion continues to go well, industry will look for some wholesale cancellations and cutbacks in war goods production. These changes, it is foreseen, will first effect such industries as steel, aircraft, shipbuilding, chemical, and machinery.

Leaders in industry here and in such centers as Detroit, while apprehensive about the mechanics of contract cancellations and the physical job of beating swords into plowshares, on a modern scale, do not expect now that the letup will come so suddenly as to disrupt our industrial economy and throw millions out of jobs.

Reconversion, it is being widely assumed, will come about gradually. For one thing the changeover will first come as a result of a decreased demand for only certain types of war goods. Already there has been less pressure for tanks, certain types of planes, and even munitions, things which have topped production lists for many months and enormous stock piles of which have been built up in anticipation of maximum needs.

And even when hostilities with Germany cease there will continue from that area a need for many kinds of supplies, if not for shells and bombs. Meanwhile, the war in the Pacific will, it is generally expected, bring continuing demands for some time after things quiet down in the East.

Capacity of industry, in respect to facilities and resources, to changeover quickly to peacetime pursuits when the need for war goods stops, has been proved in the case of the Oliver Farm Equipment Company of South Bend, Ind. This firm has been engaged 100 per cent in making shell casings. Some time ago it was found that shell casing supplies were such as to call for cancellation of the contract with the Oliver concern. Its present schedule calls for production, on a 100 per cent basis, of farm implements by July 1.

And while some have feared that the changeover process generally would entail periods of serious unemployment, in this case the shortage of manpower for the farm machinery making job now under way, has been so acute that the South Bend concern has arranged for temporary use of war prisoners.

Government Helps

The so-called "sit-in" strike at the plants of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation at Long Island City, N. Y., and Johnsville, Pa., is another case in point. Cancellation of Government plane contracts left about 12,500 workers high and dry. The Government, at first taking no responsibility, has now come in to initiate steps looking to use of these facilities and these workers in other work, possibly in the consumer goods field.

Donald Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, has just warned, though, that as a general policy private industry must find its own work when war needs end or let up.

The auto makers have from the start been charged with a major share of the war-production job. Their conversion from peace to war activity was accompanied by much effort and much controversy and the change back may be expected to call up some of the same problems and criticisms.

Many Difficulties

The work has been surrounded with immense mechanical, financial and even political difficulties, and profits have been limited by taxes and renegotiation of contracts.

It is anticipation of the inevitable necessity of returning to peace production which leads them to plan for and to some extent actually prepare for that work.

There is pretty general agreement on the size of the postwar passenger automobile market. The American Petroleum Industries Committee estimates that only 16 per cent of present-day automobiles are under three years of age, compared with 31 per cent in 1940, while some 54 per cent are over seven years old.

If production does not start until mid-1945, it will take, it is figured, until possibly the end of 1949, unless there is immediately a large expansion of plant capacity, to make enough cars to restore the country to the registration peak of 27,700,000 in December, 1941.

Today there are only about 23,000,000 cars registered and as can be seen by the age figures, few of these will be in serviceable condition even two years from now.

Meanwhile, the radio manufacturers who have been doing no unimportant job in precision types of war work, are scouting the reconversion scene. They, too, see war demands sloughing off gradually, with openings for limited civilian production some time before the end of all hostilities. New radio sets, though, they similarly point out, will be essentially 1942 models. Application of war-born refinements in the elctronics field will be a priority of industry for some time.

Picture Snapper 'Snapped'

Associated Press

Photographer Gets Direction

Peter J. Carroll (left) of Boston, Mass., Associated Press photographer, receives directions from a French civilian policeman at Ste. Mère Eglise on the Normandy beachhead. Mr. Carroll made a number of the outstanding invasion pictures in France which have reached this country by radio.

Relief Sent to Area Swept By Tornado in Midwest

By the Associated Press

While the Army, National Guard, Red Cross and state agencies sent hundreds of workers into the stricken area to mobilize relief work, dispatches trickling in over crippled wire systems disclosed a toll of 13 fatalities, with more than 100 injured, many of them seriously in a tornado which swept eastern South Dakota and western Minnesota, June 17.

The gale struck hardest at Wilmot and Florence, S. D., and blew itself out in the Beardsley-Graceville area of Minnesota. In its wake, the storms left a barren wsate, having leveled hundreds of farm houses and other buildings.

Four Slight Temblors Jolt Los Angeles and Vicinity

LOS ANGELES, June 19 (AP)—Downtown buildings swayed, residences trembled, burglar alarms were set off and many persons fled into the streets as two earthquakes jolted Los Angeles and near-by cities yesterday. Two lighter quakes were felt early today in communities just south of here.

The shocks yesterday were the strongest since those of March 10, 1933. There was no material damage reported from the shocks, the first recorded at 5:03 p. m. and the second at 8:05 p. m. yesterday. One quake was reported at 12:30 a. m. today by residents in Hawthorne, South Gate and Huntington Park and another at 12:53 a. m. in Compton.

Aid Society Sees Threat To Families

NEW YORK, June 19—The impact of the global war upon the children of the nation's largest city is brought into sharp focus in the ninety-first annual report of The Children's Aid Society of New York, made public here today.

William Church Osborn, president of the Society, writes in his foreword that "family unity has been threatened from all sides by the employment of mothers, of adolescents, and by the absence of fathers and older brothers, and the resulting combining of households under one roof."

The boost in the economic level of many of the families coming to the attention of the society has brought with it new dangers to family life to such an extent, he adds, that there has been an increasing need for the foster-home care and homemaker service, as well as the health and recreational facilities of the Society.

An increase of 68 per cent, in 1943, of the number of babies admitted into foster homes is reported in the survey of the year's work, with the Society's homemaker service caring for 26 per cent more children during 1943.

In order to provide needed supervision for young children in Harlem, in the absence of working mothers and older brothers and sisters, the Society co-operated with the Mayor's Committee on Wartime Care of Children, the report discloses, in opening a nursery school for the children of working mothers.

Under a plan worked out with local schools, children come to the Society's Harlem center directly from school and remain until mothers return from work, many of them having their supper at the center.

The report includes a selection of letters from former wards of the society, writing from far-flung battlefronts, expressing appreciation to the Society for the guidance they received while under its care.

It Can Happen Here!
P. W.'s Scorn Shirts

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—The two men who scorned the quality of sports shirts just laughed when a clerk snapped:

"Don't you know there's a war on?"

On the backs of their clothing the letters "P W" were displayed prominently—for prisoners of war.

A Military Police escort joined them as they walked away.

Reform of 'Repeat' Alcoholics Based on 'Change of Thinking'

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Habitual alcoholism, regarded as the commonest cause for arrest here, is an "entirely mental" problem which can be cured through mental hygiene, according to Municipal Court Judge Arthur Guerin.

In emphasizing the need for a "change in thinking," Judge Guerin pointed out in discussing the problem that brief imprisonment and mere physical rehabilitation are not real "cures," because they "don't change a man's mind."

The latest available Los Angeles Police Department Annual Report [for 1942] shows that in one recent year alone, arrests for drunkenness added up to 61,409 out of a total for all arrests of 90,525. In addition, drunken-driving charges accounted for 2,242 more. But the largest number of violators of the Municipal Code were listed simply as "drunks" and numbered 59,317.

Circle of Arrests

Judge Guerin's observation, that for lack of radical rehabilitation, men arrested for habitual drunkenness come back to jail again and again, interprets this last very large figure. Hundreds of these social derelicts are in other words "repeaters." In jail today and out tomorrow, all they are apt to want is a chance to earn a little money while in jail or to beg some when they get out so they can buy liquor. Then they want to get back to the only bed and board they are sure of—behind bars.

The Judge recalls that in 1941, when he took a relief assignment on the night court bench at Lincoln Heights Jail, he had to hear from 250 to 300 cases a night—mostly drinking charges. He discovered that the habitual drunkard's whole scheme rested on getting back into jail as soon as possible after being released—a vicious circle of intoxication, arrest, release, intoxication, and arrest again.

Judge Guerin finally had a rubber-stamp made reading "One day suspended" that he used on the sentences of all the habitual drunks who came along. The first few days seemed an alcoholics' holiday, but presently the habitual drinkers held a protest meeting in Elysian Park: they didn't like being kept out of jail. Lincoln Heights Jail's population went up 500 within a week. So the Judge concluded his plan wasn't working, and he has been seeking a real remedy ever since.

The clue to the final solution, he feels, appeared when he got the Sheriff's permission to send 25 men a month to the County's Wayside Honor Farm. There, with constructive outdoors work to do in an atmosphere completely removed from the jail, men whom he sent—450 in all—began to regain self-respect leading to self-command. The Judge says he had the satisfaction of hearing a good many of them say later, "I've got the thing licked."

Support for Institute

Judge Guerin regrets keenly that what he sees as political considerations have blocked all efforts to establish the Spadra Institute for inebriates, authorized by the 1939 State Legislature. He recalls that when in 1941 Dr Aaron Rosanoff asked a Legislative committee to increase its appropriation for Spadra, the doctor was asked if a permanent cure for alcoholism had ever been found. When he replied no, the appropriation was denied. As a result, Lincoln Heights Jail has been the city's only place for incarcerating habitual drunkards.

The Judge regards it as totally inadequate—as do the municipal authorities generally, of course—for solving the problem, which, along with increasing homosexuality, he sees as the most perplexing adult delinquency challenge to Los Angeles currently. Both of these aberrations need to be dealt with as social rather than penal problems, he is convinced.

As for habitual alcoholism Judge Guerin believes that when the City of Los Angeles follows the pattern indicated by the County's Honor Farm, it will be on the way to establishing a workable rehabilitation program. As an advocate of combining medical and mental hygienic methods of treatment, he would also like to see renewed efforts made to get the proposed Spadra Institute in operation.

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Partners in Panther Valley

....it works both ways

On a low, flat ridge in the middle of Panther Valley there is a huge swimming pool, almost a small lake. It is surrounded by a park and complete with dressing rooms, and wading pool for small children.

This pool is a community achievement. It represents a joint effort of the 50,000 people who live and work in Panther Valley and of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company which is the principal source of employment in the Valley. It is a partnership affair.

In similar fashion the Valley baseball league, skating rink and many other movements make the community a good place to live. The mine executives have their homes in the Valley.

This cooperative spirit, applied to the production of coal in war emergency, enabled the company last year to pay the workmen of Panther Valley $11,574,227 in wages, the largest income in the history of the region. Production of coal was 4,092,675 tons, an increase of 33.8 per cent from the previous year. Output has increased steadily for the last five years; in 1943 it was more than 100 per cent greater than in 1938, despite the fact that 916 of the company's employes had joined the U. S. armed services.

This is the result of a sincere belief that a partnership between industry and labor works to advantage both ways. What is good for the people is good for the company, and vice versa.

• • •

Lehigh Navigation Coal Company Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. It is one of a group of enterprises so owned, which are notable for the efficiency and usefulness of their service to the public.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.) 2,400,000
Previous day's sales 1,064,480
1944 volume to date 113,413,285
1943 volume to date 163,047,818

Quotations on a few issues were unrevised.

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	55.2	Prev. day	54.9
Month ago	52.3	Year ago	50.5
1944 high	54.9	1944 low	49.5

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Acme Wire (.40e)	23	34½	34½
300	Aero Sup B (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Ainsworth (¾g)	9½	9½	9½
100	Air Assoc (.80)	10	10	10
2000	Aire Accessa	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1200	Air-way/EIAp (.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Ala Gt Sou (6½g)	27	27	27
200	Allen Ltd (h8g)	38½	38½	38½
3400	Alum Co Am (3)	79½	78¾	79
300	Alum Co Am pf (6)	113½	113	113½
380	Alum Ind (.80)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Am Book	13¾	13	13¾
800	Am Cen Mfg	3½	3½	3½
100	Am C P&LA	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Am CP&LAn	42	42	42
1500	Am Cit P&LB	37½	37½	37½
1400	Am Cyan B	30	30	30
400	Am & Fgn P war	3½	3½	3½
2300	Am Gas & Al	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Am Gen (.15e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
75	Am Gen &2 pf (2)	38	38	38
150	Am Hard Rub (1)	19½	19	19½
250	Am Laun Mch (1e)	30¾	30	30¾
1000	Am Maracaibo	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	AmP ot Ch (¾e)	11⅝	11	11⅝
700	Am Republic (1¼e)	13½	13½	13½
1100	Am Seal-Kap (.15e)	4½	4½	4½
300	Am Superpow pf	4	4	4
100	Am Thread pf (¾)	18¼	18¼	18¼
1300	Am Writ Pap	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Amer Wupp (.05e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	19	18¾	19
20	Appal El Powpf(4½)	108	108	108
200	Argus Inc	9	8¾	8¾
400	Ark Nat Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼
3800	ArkNatGasA	3¾	3¾	3¾
3000	ArkNGaspf(.70k)	10¼	10¼	10¼
3200	Aro Equip(.60e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
800	Ashland Oil&R(4.0)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Asso Lound	4	4	4
100	Atl CstLCo(1½g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
4000	Atlas Corp war	4½	4½	4½
8300	Atlas D Forg(½e)	9¼	9	9¼
2100	Atlas Ply	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Automat Prod	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Avery & Sons (½g)	9½	9½	9½
100	Ayrshire P Coil	13¾	13¾	13¾
400	Babcock & Wil	24½	24	24½
2200	Baldwin Loco war	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Basic Refrac	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	Bellanca Aire (½e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Bickfords (1)	14¼	14¼	14¼
700	Birda S Eby	11¾	11¾	11¾
900	Bliss (EW) (.5a)	14¾	14¾	14¾
150	Blue Ridge (.05g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	47¾	47¾	47¾
400	Bomenthal(.8g)	13	13	13
30	Bo'ck (HC) (.2k)	15¾	15¾	15¾
600	Bowm-Bilt R 1pf	9½	9½	9½
900	Bras Tr L&P (1e)	21¾	21¾	21¾
4300	Breeze Corp (.80e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Brewst Aero	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Bridgspt Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
1800	Bril A	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Brill pf	137	137	137
200	Brown F&W	44¾	44¾	44¾
700	Brown-P Diat	21¾	21¾	21¾
1700	Brown Rubber	2¾	2¾	2¾
2800	Buf N&EP pf	17	17	17
1800	Burma Ltd	3¾	3¾	3¾
1600	Burry Biscuit	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Butler (PH) (.4g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Cab El Pow	41¾	41¾	41¾
700	Cal El Pow (.20e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
3300	Callite Tung (.10e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	CanCar&Fpf(h2.10)	24	24	24
8800	CanMarconi(h.04e)	42	42	42
20	Caro P&L 1st pf (1)	118	118	118
2400	Carrier Corp	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Casco Prod (1g)	14½	14½	14½
15500	Catalin Am (.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
900	Cen & SW Ut	38	38	38
700	Cen Hud G&E (.20e)	39¾	39¾	39¾
700	Cen Ohio Stl (.80e)	13	13	13
1400	Cessna Aire (1g)	17¾	17	17¾
100	ChambMYSt(.30e)	9	9	9
100	Charis (.80)	8	8	8
50	Cherry-Burrell (.80)	14½	14½	14½
100	Chi Flex Shaft (2e)	104½	104	104½
300	Chi Riv & Mch (¾g)	9	9	9
50	Childs pf	44	44	44
4700	Cities Service	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Cit Svc pf	112¾	112¾	112¾
80	Cit Svc pf BB	106	106	106
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Claude Neon Lts	2¾	2¾	2¾
28	Cleve El Illum	34	34	34
600	Cleve Tract	175	175	175
100	Clinch Coal	13¾	13¾	13¾
400	Club Al Uten	13¾	13¾	13¾
800	Colon Develop	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	Colonial Airl	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Colo Fuel & I war	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Colts PF A	36	36	36
270	Colum G&E pf	88	87½	87½
150	CompoShMytc(9c)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Conn Gas&Coke	11	11	11
100	Cons Biscuit(.40)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Cons OE Rail(3.60)	66	66	66
50	Cons Mng&Sm(1g)	38½	38½	38½
400	Cons Ret Strs(.55e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Cons Stl Corp(¾g)	12	12	12
100	Cons Textile	4¾	4¾	4¾
2500	Cont G&EPr4M(.75e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
250	Copper Range(.25e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
600	Corroon & Rey	4¾	4¾	4¾
60	Cor&Rey pf(.6k)	47½	47½	47½
1200	Cosden Petro	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Coty Int pf (.5k)	28¾	28¾	28¾
1900	Creole Pet (½e)	24¾	24¾	24¾
900	Croft Brewing (.05g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1100	Crowley Milner	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Crown C Pet (.10g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Crown Drug (.05e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
2800	Cuban Atl Sug (1g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
450	Dayton Rub (½e)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	DennisonMfg A (.60)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Dennison M prpf(.8)	68½	68½	68½
1500	Detr Gray Ir	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Det Oask&Mfg (1)	14	14	14
5700	Det Gray Ir	14¾	14¾	14¾
2800	Det Mich Stov (.10e	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Devoe Corp (eg)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Dobeckmun (.60)	13¾	13¾	13¾
400	Domest Ind A (¾e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
125	Draper Corp (3)	71	70½	70½
200	Burh Hos B	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Buro-Test (.05e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Dural Tex Aut(¼e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	East Gas & P	2	2	2
50	East G&F 6pf (2¼k)	18½	18½	18½
50	East G&Fpfpf(4½)	44½	44½	44½
100	Eastern P&LA	44½	44½	44½
175	2EastSBt A pf	44½	44½	44½
75	EastSuGas pf (3½g)	44½	44½	44½
100	Easy WashMB (¾e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2500	Econ Oro Strs (.1)	6¾	6¾	6¾
27900	El Bond & Sh	18	18	18
200	El Bond & Sh pf (8)	92½	92½	92½
1500	El P&L 2 pf A	58	57½	57½
300	El P&L war	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Electrographic (¾e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Elgin Nat Wat (1½)	34¾	34¾	34¾
4200	Emerson Elec (.15e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	Emp Dis El pf (3k)	115¾	115¾	115¾
200	Emsco D&Eq (½g)	10	10	10
7300	Equity Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾
125	Eq'ty Cp3pf (115k)	39½	38	39½
400	Esquire Inc (¼e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Evershpinc(1.20a)	25¾	25½	25½
1100	Fairchld C&I (1g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
3100	Fairfld Eng A(.20g)	22¼	22¼	22¼
900	Fansteel Met (¼g)	21	20½	21
100	Ford M Can	41	41	41
700	FordMotLtd(.11e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
250	FrankCnoDis(.3g)	3	3	3
40	Fuller (GA) (.2g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Fuller 4½pf(4½)	67	65½	67
200	Gellman Mfg (.10e)	29¾	29¾	29¾
600	Gen Firepfg (½e)	17¼	17¼	17¼
400	Gen Shares	2	2	2
20	Gen Shar pf (6d)	84½	84½	84½
100	Gen Wat G&E pf (3)	49	49	49
5800	Glen Ald Coal (.80e)	14	13¾	14
200	Godchaux Sug B	12	11¾	11¾
10000	GoldBeld Con	1	1	1
100	Gorh Inc A	4¼	4¼	4¼
120	Gorh Inc pf	45	45	45
50	Gorh Mfg (2)	32½	32½	32½
100	Grand Rap V (.80e)	6	6	6
100	Gray Mfg	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Greenf Tl & D (¾g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
900	Hall Lamy(.40e)	9	9	9
100	HarvardBrew(.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	HatCorAmB(½g)	7¾	6¾	6¾
100	HavlTrim(.1e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Hearn D Stre	21	21	21
900	Hecla Min(.5e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Heyden Chem(.40e)	19¼	19¼	19¼
1200	Hoe(R)&CoA	28¾	28¾	28¾
500	Holl C Gold(.2e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
78	Horn & Hard (1.60)	30	29¾	29¾

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1800	Humble Oil (¾e)	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	Hum-RossP(.20e)	8½	8½	8½
200	Hussmann-Lig(1.60)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Huyler's	3½	3½	3½
700	Hydrade Pd (.30e)	12¾	12	12
800	Ill Pow	8¼	8	8
200	Ill Pow div ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Ill Pow pf (1¾k)	13¾	13¾	13¾
1700	Imp Oil Ltd (½g)	48	47¾	47¾
10	Ind Sve T pc pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	Indn P&L pf (6¼)	58	58	58
200	Indus Finan pf	110½	110½	110½
200	Ins Co N Am	33½	33½	33½
400	Int Hyd-El pf	84	83½	84
400	Int Min & Ch war	9	9¼	9¼
6600	Int Petrol (.1)	9	9	9
500	Int Prod	18	17¾	18
800	Int Util B	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Intera Pw Del pf	87½	87	87
20	Jacobs Air En	9¾	9¾	9¾
10900	Jacobs (P L)	31¾	31¾	31¾
900	Jeannette Gla	3	2¾	2¾
25	J CP&L 8½pf(8½)	97	97	97
10	J CP&L 7pf (7)	92	92	92
200	Ken-Rad T&LA(.9ag)	103¼	103¼	103¼
100	Kennedy's (.70e)	14¾	14	14¾
1700	Kingston Prod (.10e	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Kirby Pet (.10e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	Kirk Lake GM	3¾	3½	3¾
80	Koppers Co pf (8)	102¾	102	102¾
20	Lack RR NJ	58¾	58¾	58¾
2400	Lake Shore M(1.80)	17¼	16¾	17
400	Lakey Fdy & M	3¼	3¼	3¼

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
100	Lampson Corp	4	4	4
200	Lane-Wells (1)	12½	12½	12½
100	Le Tourneau (1)	29	29	29
1300	Leonard Oil Dev	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Line Material (.70g)	12½	12½	12½
100	Lionel Corp (.60g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
600	Lit Bros	12¾	12¾	12¾
400	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	9	9	9
200	Long Is Lt	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Long Is Lt pf B	83½	83½	83½
800	Louis L & E (.40)	59½	59½	59½
300	Lynch Corp (2)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Lynch Corp (2)	28	27¾	28
400	Manati Sug war	2	1¾	2
200	Mass Util Assoc	2	2	2
200	Massey-Harris	3	3	3
800	McCord Rad B	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	McWill Dredg (½e)	11	11	11
300	Memph N Gas(.10e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Mercant Stores (1e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
600	Merritt-C&S	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	Mer-C&S pf A 3¾k	101¾	101¾	101¾
300	Mich Bumper (.10e)	3	3	3
650	Mich Stl Tube (.30g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	7	7	7
300	MicromatHon(.05g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Mid St P Avte (.81e)	13	13	13
400	Mid St P B vte	13	13	13
2100	Mid West Corp (.20e	10¾	10¾	10¾
325	Midvale	107	107	107
1600	Mid-West Abr	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Midwest Oil (¾e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Mid West Ref (.10e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Mining Corp Can	114	114	114
500	Minn Min&M	62	62	62
500	Moirbdenum (.4e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1400	Monogram Pict	10	9¾	9¾
100	MonrcoLoanA (.20)	4¼	4¼	4¼
44	Montr LH&P (1.44)	18½	18½	18½
10	Mt City Cop (.10)	18¼	18¼	18¼
200	Mount Prod	17¾	17¾	17¾
8400	NatBellasHess(.05g)	2	2	2
700	Nat City Lines (.1)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Nat City Lin pf (3)	56	56	56
500	Nat Rub Mch (.15e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
400	Nat Sug Ref (.85e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Nat Tea pf (.5)	24¾	24¾	24¾
500	Nat Tunde Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾
1000	Nat Up Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Nelson (H) (¾e)	8	8	8
100	NeptuneMetA(.4g)	8	8	8
100	Nestle LeM A (.70g)	49¾	49¾	49¾
200	New E Pow Ass	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	NEPA 5pf (3k)	59½	59½	59½
30	N Eng T&T (2½e)	108	108	108
300	N H Clock	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	New Idea Inc (.60a)	19¼	19¼	19¼
1700	N J Zinc (1½e)	59¼	58¾	59
100	N M & Arizn (.8g)	3	3	3
150	NYC Om war	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	N Y Merchand (.80)	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	NYP&L 7pc pf (7)	116	116	116
5600	Niag H P	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Niag Hud 1 pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Niag Hud A war	80	80	80
1600	Niag Sh MB (.10e)	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Niag Sh Md A pf	68½	68½	68½
100	Niles-Bem-P	10¼	10¼	10¼
800	Nip'singMna(h.10g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
800	Noma Elec	3¾	3¾	3¾
2300	Nor Am Lt & Pw	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Nor Am L&P pf	115¾	115¾	115¾
1000	Nor AmRaya	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Nor AmRayB	3¼	3¼	3¼
12	Northeast Airl	30¾	30¾	30¾
100	Nor Cent Tex	10¼	10¼	10¼
1200	Nor Sta Pw A	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	Ogden Corp	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Ohio Brass B	43¾	43¾	43¾
10	Ohio Pow pf	113¾	113¾	113¾
10	Ohio PS 7 pf A	113¾	113¾	113¾
100	Oilstocks (.7g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1400	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Overseas Sec (.30e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Pac G&E 6% pf (15%)	24¾	24¾	24¾
30	Pac P&L 7pf (7)	104	104	104
6400	Pantepec Oil Ven	10¾	10¾	10¾
1200	Panhandp R&R (.2e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Panuroad (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Parr Gas & A (.4)	5¾	5¾	5¾
70	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	107½	107½	107½
50	Pepperell (10)	101½	101½	101½
300	Phila Co (.40e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	Phillips Pkg (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
4500	Phoenix Sec	7¾	7¾	7¾
4000	Pioneer Gold	30¾	30¾	30¾
500	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Pitts&Lake E (5)	62½	62½	62½
1100	Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	120	117	120
1800	Polaris Mng (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	Powdr & Alex (.30de)	9¾	9¾	9¾
25	Pow Corp Can	7¾	7¾	7¾
600	Pratt & Lam (1.00g)	31¾	31¾	31¾
3200	Premier Gold (h.04)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1000	Prod Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	P S Colo 7 pf (7)	116	116	116
7500	Pug Sd P&L (.80e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Pyrene (.20e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Quaker Oats (3)	77¾	77¾	77¾
22000	RKO opt war	1¾	1¾	1¾
175	Rwy & Lgt Sec(.30e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	Ravm Conc (1a)	15¼	15¼	15¼
6800	Raytheon Mfg	32	32	32
800	Red Bank Oil	22½	22½	22½
500	Reed Roll Bit (½e)	22¾	22¾	22¾
400	Republic Avia	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Richfield Oil war	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Richmond Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
1100	Rio Gr Val Cr	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Rome Cable (.80)	11¾	11¾	11¾
600	Root Pet	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Ryan Aero (.3g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Ryan Cons Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
2400	Ryerson & Haynes	23¾	23¾	23¾
8400	St Regis Pap	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	St Regis Pap pf	85¾	85¾	85¾
200	Salt Dome Oil	158	158	158
600	Samson Unit	9¾	9¾	9¾
1900	Schulte (DA)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1100	Schulte (DA) pf (3)	71½	71	71½
200	Scovill Mfg (2)	22	22	22
2300	Segal Lock & H	7¾	7¾	7¾
1200	Selberling Rub (.1e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Selby Shoe (¾e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Selected Indus	18	18	18
900	Selected Ind cv	10	9¾	10
300	Sherwin-Wms (3)	106¾	106¾	106¾
300	Simplicity Pat	102½	102	102½
100	Solar Aire (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1600	SolarMfg (.30g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Sonotone (.1e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Soss Mfg (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	So Coast	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	So Penn Oil (1.60)	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	SoCEdC pf(1¾)xd	30	30	30
100	So Phosphate (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Southl Royal(.20e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
500	Spalding	10	10	10
2100	Spencer Shoe(.15g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1800	Stand Brew	17¾	17¾	17¾
2700	StandCnDa&S	15	14¾	15
50	Stand C&S pf (1.00)	14¾	14¾	14¾
500	St Oil Ky (1)	17¾	17¾	17¾
500	St Pow & L B	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Stand Prod (½e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
1300	Stand Stl-Le	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	SterchiBrSt2pf (1e)	15	14½	15
150	SterchiBrSt2pf (1e)	15¾	14½	15
500	Sterling Inc (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Stetson (JB) (½e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
350	Stroock & Co (2½g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Sullivan Mach (½e)	18¼	18¼	18¼
300	Tampa El (.80e)	24¾	24¾	24¾
1300	Tele Roof (.40)	18¼	16	18¼
1	Telephone pf	9	8¾	9
700	Tob Prod ?xp	4¾	4¾	4¾
150	Todd Shipyds	67	64	67
300	Tonopah Min (.03e)	1	1	1
300	Transwest Oil (½e)	24½	24½	24½
300	Tri-Cont war	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Tung-Sol Lp(.10e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
600	Udylite Corp(.30g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Ulen Realty	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Unexcelled Mfg(½g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Union G Can	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Unit Aire Prod	7¾	7¾	7¾
26100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	U Cig W St pf(2½k)	93	93	93
2300	Unit Gas	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Unit Gas pf(7k)	117	117	117
1000	Unit Gas war	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Unit Lt&Pow A	3¾	3¾	3¾
3000	Unit Lt&PowB	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Unit Lt&P pf	88¾	88¾	88¾
75	Unit Shoe M	32	32	32
80	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	42½	42	42½
100	Unit Specities (.20g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1500	U S & Int Sec	3¾	3¾	3¾
250	US&I Sec pf	91¾	91	91¾
1800	U S Foil B (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	U S Radiator	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	United Stores	3¾	3½	3¾
2000	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	3	3	3
200	Univ Cooler A (½e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Univ Cooler B	4¾	4¾	4¾
1800	Univ Pict vtc	21¾	21	21¾
200	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15e)	3	2¾	2¾
50	Utah P&L pf	58	57¾	57¾
2300	Utah Radio	8¼	7¾	7¾
400	Utility Equit	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Valspar Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
40	Valspar pf (1k)	40½	40½	40½
300	Venezuel Pet	10¾	10	10
600	Vogt Mfg (.60)	11	11	11
200	Waco Aire (.30g)	3½	3½	3½
800	Wag Bakvtc (.20e)	9½	9	9½
200	Wentwth Mfg (¾e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	West Va C&C (1e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	West Air Lines	9¾	9¾	9¾
30	West Md 1 pf (7g)	120	120	120
500	Wm Oil-O-Mat	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Woolwth Ltd	3¾	3¾	3¾
900	Wright Harg (h¼)	2¾	2½	2½
	Total stock sales today (estimated)			495,-
000	shares. Year ago 181,530 shares.			

N. Y. Bonds

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000

		High	Low	2:00
14	Am&FPS4s2030	94	93½	93½
11	AmIGC 5½s49	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	AmT&T 3¼s61	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	AmT&T 3¼s61	109¾	109¾	109¾
198	AmT&T 3s56	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	AmWWkC 6s75	120⅜	120	120
2	Arm Del 7s78	113¾	113¾	113¾
2	Arm Del 4s55	114	114	114
23	ACL cltf4s52	106½	106	106
34	ACL 4½s64	103½	103½	103½
11	B&O 1st m 4s	87½	87	87
119	B&O 5s	91	90¾	91
11	B&O 95 C	53¼	53	53½
58	B&O 2000 D	60¼	60	60
27	B&O 94 F	53	52	53
136	B&O 4s cv 90	83	83	83
19	B&OPLEa&WV 4s 51	48¾	48	48½
9	B&OSW 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾
14	B&O TC 4s 59	82½	82	82¼
5	BellPTel 5s	83	83

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Loan Business Seen Subject To Antitrust Act

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—A new question of law, whether money is a commodity in commerce, is involved in the Government's small loan case in which 75 men and 40 corporations were indicted last week on antitrust charges.

Justice Department attorneys said today it's the first time money has been treated as a commodity in commerce.

The case rests on the premise that money itself is a commodity and when it crosses state lines it puts the money-lenders in interstate commerce.

Flow Across State Lines

If they are not in interstate commerce they are not subject to regulation under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

The indictment returned in San Antonio, Texas, charges that in the operations of the defendants "there is a continuous flow of money, bills of exchange, checks, drafts, and other media of exchange" between the headquarters of the various small loan "chains" and their branch offices.

This flow, the indictment says, is across state lines.

The Supreme Court has just ruled that the insurance business is in interstate commerce and is subject to regulation under the Antitrust Act. But in the insurance case, it was not money which was treated as a commodity, but insurance policies.

The defendants in the small loan case are charged with conspiring to fix interest rates.

They are also charged with conspiring to create "slush funds" and to use them in influencing members of state legislatures and city councils not to interfere with the high-rate loan business.

Business in 23 States

Fifty-five of the individual defendants were listed in the indictment as officers or partners in loan companies. The 20 others were identified by name and address only.

The 55 were described as operating a large majority of the "high-rate" loan business of the country, carrying it on in 23 states in the South, Southwest and West. The two biggest operators were said in the indictment to be Rufus Dewitt King and his partner, John M. Ogden, both now living in Miami, Fla.

"High-rate" loans were defined in the indictment as those in which the interest is 5 per cent a month or higher.

The alleged role of the other 20 men in the case comes under the head of evidence the Justice Department said and cannot be disclosed until the trial (which may be a year or two from now).

The Government attorneys said only that these men had engaged in "various types of legislative lobbying."

Gulf, Mobile Bond Issue Is Weighed

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Directors of the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad have considered plans to issue $8,500,000 in 25-year collateral trust bonds to be offered later in the year to underwriters of competitive bidding.

Proceeds would be used to pay off $8,600,000 in 4 per cent series B collateral trust bonds, due in 1958 and held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

President I. B. Tigrett told the directors at their meeting that the railroad would reduce its funded debt this year approximately $1,760,000, which is about $500,000 more than the company is obligated to retire.

The directors declared a dividend of $2.50 per share on the $5 preferred stock, payable July 10 to holders of record June 27. The board also set aside funds for the payment on Auril 1, 1945, of 5 per cent interest on the railroad's general mortgage income bonds.

Promoted

Frank K. Metzger

Elected vice-president in charge of sales of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Mr. Metzger has been associated with Baldwin since 1909 and has been serving as divisional vice-president in charge of Standard Steel Works Division.

Treasury Does Not Oppose Reductions In Utility Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—It isn't true, Secretary Morgenthau said, that the Treasury is opposed to reductions in public utility rates because of possible adverse effects of federal revenues.

Mr. Morgenthau said suggestions had been made "in some quarters" that utility rate reductions should not be put into effect because there would be a loss of federal revenue, especially excess profits taxes.

"Public utility rates are under the jurisdiction of public regulatory bodies, usually state public utility commissions, set up for the purpose of protecting the public by seeing to it that the rates charged are reasonable," Mr. Morgenthau said in a statement. "The responsibility is theirs, and if the setting of reasonable rates results in the Federal Government collecting less excess profits taxes, the Treasury Department is prepared to accept that result."

Nine Cable Firms Charged With Fraud

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Attorney James B. M. McNally announced that a suit for damages which "may amount to several millions of dollars" had been filed in the U. S. District Court against nine corporations and six individuals charged with defrauding the Government.

The suit charges that the defendants, who received contracts in excess of $40,000,000 from the Navy Department, submitted collusive bids in the sale of patented electric cable for use in ship construction.

Through the suit the Government seeks to recover $2,000 in damages for each alleged fraudulent sale of cable made under approximately 365 contracts with the Bureau of Supply and Accounts of the Navy Department.

The defendants are:

Rockbestos Products Corporation and Arthur G. Newton, president; General Electric Company; Okonite Company and Frank C. Jones, president; Collyer Insulated Wire Company and Robert C. Moeller, secretary-treasurer; Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation; American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey; General Cable Company and Dwight R. G. Palmer, president; National Electric Products Corporation and William C. Robinson, Sr., president; Ancona Wire and Cable Company and W. E. Sprackling, vice-president.

Lord Herbert Scott

WINCHESTER, England (AP)—Lord Herbert Andrew Montagu-Douglas-Scott, chairman of Rolls-Royce, Ltd., and president of the Federation of British Industries in 1934-35, has passed on.

President Hits Elk Hills Oil Bill, But Signs

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Vesting control in Congress of the amount of petroleum to be taken from the Elk Hills, Calif., Naval oil reserve is both objectionable and unwise, President Roosevelt said in approving legislation authorizing the pooling of Government and Standard Oil of California holdings there for operation as a unit.

"I regret to say," the President declared in a statement, "that in several particulars this act departs from principles of government which have been long established and would vest the Congress with what amounts to executive powers over administration of the Naval petroleum reserves."

Asserting he signed the legislation to meet an immediate wartime need, the President continued:

"This legislative assumption of executive functions takes form in requirements that the Secretary of the Navy, even with Presidential approval, may produce from the reserves only those quantities of fuel Congress specifies; and that the Navy Secretary may not condemn lands or enter into joint or unit contracts, or other contracts and leases, without previously consulting the Naval Affairs committees of both the House and the Senate."

A previous contract between the Navy and the Standard Oil Company of California was set aside last winter after the Justice Department objected to it.

The field has since been operated under a temporary agreement which Chairman Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Naval Committee has termed "illegal."

Mr. Vinson also had warned against the new contract, which the President sanctioned, contending it spelled a departure from Congress' 30-year old "settled policy" of keeping its oil reserves in the ground.

The President, in objecting to the stipulation that Congress must say how much oil can be taken out of the Elk Hills field, said it apparently took no cognizance that an emergency necessitating a sharp increase in production might arise during a Congressional recess.

He declared that the second stipulation, forbidding the Navy to execute contracts without consulting the Naval committees first, was not only "unwise" but also was a delegating of executive functions to two committees of Congress.

"Efficient and economical administration," he added, can be achieved only by vesting authority to carry out the laws in an independent executive and not in legislative committees."

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2 40
1	Am G & E 2¾s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	Am P & L 6s 2016	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
24	As Elec 4½s 53	89¼	89	89
16	As G & E 5s 50	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
18	As G & E 5½s 77	24¾	23⅝	24⅛
36	As G & E 5s 48	24½	24⅛	24½
1	As G & E 5s 48	24½	24⅛	24½
2	As G & E 4½s 48	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
34	As G & E 4½s 49	24½	24	24½
1	As T&T 5½s 55 A	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	Bell T Can 5s 57 B	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
5	Bkln Ed 4½s 68	103	103	103
5	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
55	Cen St El 5½s 54	49⅝	48½	48½
31	Cen St El 5s 48	49	48	48¼
2	Cen St P L 5½s 53 st	100	100	100
8	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	72⅛	71½	71½
8	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	62½	71½	71½
4	Cities Ser 5s 69	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11	Cities Ser 5s 58	103	103	103
25	Cities Ser 5s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Cons Ter 5s 63 st	110	110	110
1	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	103½	103½	103½
14	East G & F 4s 56 A	98½	98	98⅝
19	Elec P&L 5s 2030	104	103⅞	103⅞
15	Gatineau Pow 3⅜s 69	99⅛	99¼	99⅛
3	Glen Alden Coal 4s 65	102⅜	102¼	102¼
6	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	Ind Hyd El 5s 58	103	103	103
6	Ind Svc 5s 50	100½	100½	100½
13	Intera Pow 5s 57	92¼	92	92
1	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	35½	35½	35½
2	Midland Val 4s 63 st	67	67	67
11	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	103¾	103¾	103¾
14	N Eng G&E 5s 50	83½	82⅝	83
3	N Eng G&E 5s 47	83¼	82½	82½
10	N Eng G&E 5s 47	83	82⅞	82⅞
8	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	102¼	102	102
6	Pac P&L 5s 55	105	105	105
2	Park Lex Isbld 3s 64	84¾	84¼	84¼
7	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	106¾	106½	106½
5	Potomc Ed 5s 56E	107	107	107
1	Pow Cor Can4½s 59B	98¼	98¼	98¼
10	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	150	147	147
5	Safe Har W 4½s 79	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
1	Scullin Stl 3s 51	93	93	93
1	Sher-Wyo 6s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Spalding 5s 39	90	90	90
4	Stand G&E 6s 48 wi	96½	96½	96½
7	Stand G&E 6s 57	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
5	Stand G&E 6s 66	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
1	Stand P&L 6s 57	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
11	Tex P&L 5s 56	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
5	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞
18	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
18	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	40¼	40	40¼
5	West News Un 6s 59	95	95	95
1	West Pa Tract 5s 60	116½	116½	116½

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

July Wheat

	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Chicago	1.59⅜	1.58¼	1.59⅛	1.59⅜
Minneapolis	1.57⅛	1.57	1.57⅛	1.57
Kansas City	1.51⅞	1.50¾	1.51⅝	1.52
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.59	1.57⅞	1.51	1.59
Minneapolis	1.55	1.54¼	1.54¾	1.54⅞
Kansas City	1.57⅞	1.51⅛	1.51⅞	1.52¼
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.60	1.58⅞	1.59¾	1.60
Minneapolis	1.58¾	1.55	1.55¾	1.55¾
Kansas City	1.52⅞	1.52⅛	1.52⅞	1.53
July Oats				
Chicago		76½	78⅜	76
Minneapolis				78¾
Rye, Chicago	Open	High	Low	Close
July	1.09⅜	1.10⅛	1.08⅛	1.10⅛
Sept.	1.10⅛	1.11⅛	1.09⅜	1.11⅛
Dec.	1.13⅛	1.14¼	1.12⅛	1.13⅞
May	1.16¼	1.17	1.15¼	1.16⅞
Barley, Chicago				
				1.19⅞
Sept.	1.11⅛	1.12	1.11⅛	1.12
Dec.	1.10½	1.11⅜	1.10½	1.11⅜

Wool

Grease

July	....	....	....	94.0b
October	....	....	....	93.0b
December	....	....	....	90.0b
March	....	....	....	86.7b
May	....	....	....	84.0b
	Tops			
July	133.8	133.7	133.5	133.7t
October	127.5	127.5	127.0	126.9b
December				124.5b
March	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.5b
May	....	....	....	116.2b

Cotton

July	21.48	21.54	21.46	21.49
October	20.81	20.87	20.77	20.80
December	20.53	20.59	20.47	20.51
March	20.20	20.18	20.23	20.21
May	20.07	20.12	19.98	20.03

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November				1.47B

Eggs

October	39.85	40.10	39.85	40.10	39.75
November				40.60B	39.40
December	40.00	40.18	40.00	40.08	39.90

B-Bid N-Nominal.

Joins Mutual Life

Matar Studio

Carl V. Cefola

Who has resigned from the financial staff of the New York Herald-Tribune to join the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Cefola will assist Clifford B. Reeves, assistant to the president, in public relations matters. He has been a member of the financial editorial staff of the Herald-Tribune since 1928.

Market Strong On Continued Heavy Buying

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—New gains ranging from fractions to as much as four points were recorded in today's stock market as the post-invasion rise entered its second week.

Steels, rails, rubbers, utilities, coppers, air transports, motors and industrial specialties remained popular with speculative and investment buyers looking toward an earlier ending of the war. Heavy trading continued in various low-priced issues with numerous large-block transfers. Total dealings were around 2,400,000 shares.

Westinghouse held the widest gain among the leaders in the final hour. Others well ahead were U. S. Steel, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Harvester, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, American Air Lines, and Union Pacific.

Also moving up briskly in the late proceedings were Devoe & Reynolds and Radio-Keith issues. Pullman, American Can and International Telephone were lower.

In the curb best gains were registered by N. J. Zinc, Electric Bond & Share, and Aluminum of America.

To Urge Rehearing On Insurance As Interstate Commerce

CHICAGO (AP) — The National Association of Insurance Commissioners recommended that the insurance supervisory official of each state "request his attorney general to consider the desirability of co-operating in securing a rehearing of the insurance case before the United States Supreme Court."

The case referred to in the report of the association's executive committee, adopted by the convention, was that in which the Supreme Court ruled insurance was commerce subject to regulations governing interstate commerce.

New York City was selected for the midwinter meeting of the Association, the time and place to be selected by the new president.

The laws and legislation committee of the association adopted a stand that the report of the multiple line underwriting committee "be considered in a favorable light." Considerable debate preceded this action. Multiple line insurance is that which would group into one policy all the types of insurance a customer requires.

The laws and legislation committee also recommended to the convention that the incoming association president authorize continuance of the multiple line underwriting committee.

Newell R. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn., was elected president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, succeeding Charles F. J. Harrington, Boston.

Edward L. Schaufler, Jefferson City, Mo., was named chairman of the executive committee. Jess Read, Oklahoma City, Okla., was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Mr. Harrington was automatically elected vice-chairman of the executive committee.

Robert E. Dineen, Albany, N. Y.; O. P. Lockhart, Austin, Texas, and Cecil C. Fraizer, Lincoln, Neb., were named members at large of the executive committee.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	35	35	35	34⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	69½	69	69½	68½
..	Bos&Me pr pf	40½	40	40	40½
..	Bos&Me st A pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞
..	Bos&Me st B pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞
.64	Bos Pera prop	13	13	13	12⅝
.44a	Cent2&hrs Trs	27½	27½	27½	27½
.50a	Eastern SS	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
.75b	Employers Gr	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	28¾
.26a	General Cap	34.53	34.53	34.54	34.04
5.00a	Hath Bak pf	75	75	75	78
..	Haine Cent pf	30	29½	30	29
2.00a	Mergenthaler	57½	57½	57½	55½
.4a	Narr Rac Asso	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
..	N E G&E pf	28	28	28	27
2.75a	N E Tel&Tel	108½	108	108	108
..	North Butte	39c	38c	38c	39c
..	Quincy Min	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	3⅛
..	Reece Fold M	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
.60	Shawmut As	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅛
..	Venes Hold	95c	95c	95c	90c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

War-Induced Precision Output May Scrap Trades, Slash Costs

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most important developments in American industry during the war concerns smallness rather than bigness.

While the non-technical public is likely to consider the most conspicuous development of the war to be the monster plants developed, like Willow Run and the gargantuan Bell bomber plant near Atlanta, of equal importance is the plunge taken by the engineers into the microscopic field of ten-to-the-minus-power measurement.

Microscopic Nicety

At the Packard plant in Detroit, where they turn out Rolls-Royce engines, "profilometers" in current use by semi-skilled help measure steel surfaces down to the millionth of an inch. At the Sperry Corporation plant outside of New York, semi-skilled women take a gyroscope rotor (the part that does the revolving) and drill out the microscopic amount of metal at the microscopically correct point that will give it dynamic as well as static balance, and all calculations are determined by a precision machine. The Bendix Corporation put on a show recently of the latest developments it could release to the press, and two of the outstanding sights of the show were the tiny motors the size of a fist (made possible by precision machining) and an exhibit of bearings perfectly ground yet so small they had to be exhibited under a microscope.

An altimeter was shown (to record the height of a plane above the ground) so sensitive that it would record the difference in atmospheric pressure when it was lifted from the floor to a table, and this altimeter was made sensitive by a diaphragm whose sensitivity was made possible by a machine which can withdraw the air from the diaphragm to a nicety measured in millionths of an atmosphere.

Precision Work Commonplace

Precision work of this kind of fineness has become almost a commonplace in American industry today. And it is essential for the mass production of fine instruments of war and the delicately adjusted recording and guiding devices which go in them. A bomb might be dropped 100 yards off target if the ball-bearings in the bomb-sight were not ground to a tolerance of far less than a ten thousandth of an inch. A torpedo would miss its mark if the gyroscope it carries were not balanced to the point where one drop of oil too much on one side would throw it off.

Precision gages make this kind of work possible, and the spur given by the war to the use of such gages may be seen in the fact that the gage industry before the war was doing a business of about $4,000,000 a year and in 1943 it did about $175,000,000 of business and volume is still increasing.

New developments in gages have virtually outmoded the old micrometer—the one-time symbol of the precise workman. Gages are now made of glass as well as steel; in fact at least one firm, Lincoln Park Industries, makes them of cemented tungsten carbide, among other materials. Moreover, gages are now mounted in numerous ways. There are plug, ring, snap, and profile gages. Visual devices for magnified readings are now used in thousands of tests, using such means as air pressure or voltage and resistance and then magnifying the result from 500 to 20,000 times.

Wide Postwar Implications

A device made by Sheffield measures the internal diameter of a steel boring by plugging it with a master gage, releasing air from this gage, and then recording the pressure inside the boring in highly magnified form on a vertical recording face of an attached instrument. Somewhat on the principle of the old micrometer are "Go-No-Go" gages; while "comparators," instead of giving a precise recording of the variation from tolerance, light a light if the divergence from standard is beyond the tolerance.

There are multiple gages, used in such a way that a complicated part like a cylinder head can be tested as to various dimensions simultaneously by a number of gaging heads each on snap frames, each representing a single dimension and connected with a signal lamp on a panel carrying a diagram of the work so that an operator with only a few weeks' or even days' experience can operate it.

Postwar implications of this development are enormous. As an illustration, the watch industry is vitally involved. That is because the fine precision work once possible only with men of years of apprenticeship can now be done by rows of overalled young girls in their 'teens and early 'twenties. A major problem in turning out such precision items as gyroscopes, fire control instruments, aircraft instruments, ball turret tracking sights, bomb sights, and computing directors for antiaircraft fire, has been to combine the utmost precision with mass production. And the more rapidly the problem has been solved, the more ominous is the competitive outlook for fine watch-makers.

The Swiss Tradition

With multi-jeweled linkeages being turned out with artificial sapphires to the tune of hundreds of thousands a year for aircraft dashboard instruments alone, the craftsmanship of Swiss watchmakers is due to go the way of that of the Ludlum weavers of 150 years ago, and it should be possible for some of the firms now producing these mass marvels of microscopic accuracy to produce good railroad watches to sell for $20 apiece and less. And there are plenty of these firms just waiting to try it.

The new development of precision measurements may well have the same kind of impact on fine mechanical goods as once had the work of Eli Whitney on American industry when he developed interchangeable standardized parts for such comparatively simple items as rifles. Even yet, the departments of American war industry where the finest precision work is done are peopled by workmen of polyglot accent, German, French, and Italian, indicating their Swiss origins, but this is due to change. The principle of cut-and-try, which took time and skill and apprenticeship and judgment, is due to be replaced by factory methods.

The result is likely to be the old story of what happened after such inventions as those by Arkwright and Whitney. Old trades are scrapped, but new and incredibly low-priced reliable versions of their former fine products are likely to appear on the market. The first beneficiary is due to be, as usual, the insufferably lucky consumer, but in the end the progress of the industrial arts is likely to benefit producers more than anybody else.

Idaho Power Plans Exchange Offering

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Idaho Power Company, Boise, has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 60,587 shares of $100 par value 4 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

The stock will be offered holders of 32,130 shares of Idaho's 7 per cent preferred and 28,457 shares of $6 preferred on a share-for-share basis—plus an unspecified amount of cash—from July 1 to 22.

Shares of the 7 per cent and $6 preferred not exchanged will be redeemed at $110 per share on Aug. 1.

The remaining shares of 4 per cent preferred stock will be offered publicly by Blyth & Company, Inc., and Lazard Freres & Company, New York, and Wegener & Daly, Inc., Boise.

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FOR SALE—Chicken farm, insulated brooder rooms, electric brooders, house 1,200 layers; 8 room modern house; steam heat; 43 acres, in Harvard, Mass. Write Box 53, Still River, Mass.

SAFFORD, ARIZ.—By owner, 6-rm. home, attractive, well kept, comfortable; farm, or unfurn. Priv., pleasant yard. Kelly, 1037 Central Ave.

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advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

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CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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Write to Box G-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving experience, education, age.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

WEST CONNECTICUT—Few pieces of antique furniture, china, miscellaneous. Seen preferably July 6th-11th, A-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Pensioned or retired man and woman. Western Union will give you work. See Mr. Burke or Miss Farrell, 224 Congress St., Boston.

MAN needed to teach some seventh and eighth grade subjects and to assist in athletics with younger boys in eastern preparatory school for Christian Scientists. Write Box D-11, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Superintendent for professional bldg. on Comm. Ave., Boston; living quarters furn'd; good salary. Box Z-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Meat Cutter and Countermen
Top wages; 48-hour week; Fruit Center, 10 Harvard Square, Brookline, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

OVER 50?
MEN and WOMEN
WESTERN UNION
Needs your help to handle communications within a few blocks of downtown Boston branches. Wear civilian clothes. Full or part time work. This work is healthful and easy. For details, see Mr. Burke or Miss Farrell, 224 Congress St., Boston.

WANTED
Switchboard Operator for Public Relations Department, National Organization. Write Box G-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER
Young woman stenographer-typist with knowledge of filing for The Mother Church executive offices; 5-day week; pleasant surroundings. Box Z-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, for interesting gift shop in village; someone who likes to mind a variety of jobs; good sales person essential. Gr. 3-9056, N. Y. C.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for hairdresser. Investigate to your financial advantage. Replies confidential, Call LIBerty 1830 (Boston).

COMPETENT woman for general housework; small refined family; refs. required. The Service Bureau, 60 Falmouth St., Boston, Ken. 4753.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Cook, middle aged, 3 adults; son home week ends; sleep in or out; $20.00 weekly. Mrs. Baudenhausen, Victor 4364.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Exceptional opportunity for high-type woman over 30, needing steady income, to be trained for Beauty Counselor work; commission basis; flexible hours. Call Lafayette 3903 or Madison 0847-R.

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SALES REPRESENTATIVE
Long established organization needs executive type representatives residing in Connecticut, Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington, D. C., West Virginia and Virginia. Only men over 40 with good character and excellent sales background in intangibles such as insurance or bond sales, or with cash register sales experience, need apply. Must be bondable and have car. Earnings must be minimum of $5,000 per year for the man who qualifies to hold protected territory. Commission basis. Give full details, references. After exchange of correspondence selected men will be interviewed in each state, and given actual sales training in field. Box C-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECURITIES SALESMEN
Florida territories selling Investment Trust and new local offering. Commission. Southeastern Securities Corp., 308 West Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

ART education teacher, graduate of Chicago Art Institute and U. of C.; experienced in grade and high school. Write Box

Sports News

Schoolboy Charley Parker Climbs Upon Dash Pedestal

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—For the first time since Frank Wykoff burst into the spotlight 16 years ago, the name of a schoolboy has been written alongside the performances of the nation's greatest dash men in the national track and field record books.

Seventeen-year-old-Charlie Parker of San Antonio, Texas, is the youngster who climbed upon the sprint pedestal during the two-day National A. A. U. championships at Randall's Island when he followed up his 100-meter junior triumph on Saturday with victory in the 200-meter senior competition yesterday. Wykoff won the century in 1928 and one has to go all the way back to 1913 to find the name of the last schoolboy that won the furlong dash. That was the year Howard Drew accomplished the feat.

Matter of Inches

The 200-meter triumph, achieved by a matter of inches over New York's Ed Conwell in the fast time of 21.3 seconds, ran to 51 Parker's string of consecutive victories. Today the Texan, rejected by the Navy because of inability to distinguish colors, traveled up to West Point with the hopes of finding a way to enter the U. S. Military Academy.

The heralded clash between Parker and Illinois' fleet freshman, Claude (Buddy) Young, failed to materialize when Charlie decided to conserve his strength for yesterday's 200 and the Big Ten sprint champion confined his competition to the senior 100-meter dash. Young won his event with daylight to spare in 10.5 after the six finalists had been disqualified because of false starts and the officials finally decided to give all another chance.

Eight champions retained their titles in the senior competition and the New York Athletic Club again ran off with the team championship by scoring heavily in the weight events.

Champions who repeated were Ensign Hugh Cannon in the discus; Henry Reyer in the hammer throw; Arky Erwin in the 400-meter hurdles; Lieut. (jg) Cornelius Warmerdam, who cleared 15 feet for the 43d time in taking his sixth outdoor pole vault title; Earl Audet in the shotput; Fred Sharaga in the 3,000-meter walk; Frank Berst in the 56-pound weight throw; and Martin Biles in the javelin.

Hulse Fails in Bid

Bill Hulse, America's fastest miler, who'll enter the Navy next week, won the 1,500-meter crown, but failed to retain his 800-meter championship when Bob Kelley of Illinois rocketed out of third place on the last turn to win in 1:51.8—one of the best performances of the meet.

Cliff Bourland failed to qualify in defense of his 400-meter title while Lieut. (jg) Joe McCluskey, seeking his 15th national steeplechase title, was beaten by Forest Efaw, onetime Oklahoma A. & M. athlete, now in the Navy.

The only double winner was Elmore Harris, Morgan State runner competing for the Shore A. C. of Long Beach, N. J. He won the 200-meter low hurdles in 24.1 and the 400-meter run in 48 seconds flat.

Par Golf Not Good Enough

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 19 (AP)—Par golf just isn't good enough any more.

Three years ago, at Fort Worth, Texas, Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was three over par figures for 72 holes, but won the last national open championship.

In the Red Cross open at Wykagyl, which closed yesterday, Wood was one under par for 72 holes, and finished seventh at 287. Vic Ghezzi, the Army sergeant from Deal, N. J., was nine under par at 279—and could do no better than second.

Byron Nelson, the tall Texan now playing from Toledo, Ohio, tore the rugged par-72 layout apart with successive rounds of 69-69-66 and 71 to take down the $2,666.65 first prize with 275 total—13 strokes fewer than the card said he should have taken.

And he was 13 under par, despite eight holes on which he slipped over for bogies. He made up that deficit with 19 birdies and a screaming eagle. The eagle came on the 487-yard ninth hole, which he reached with a wood and a No. 2 iron, and then holed a 10-foot putt.

The victory ran Nelson's winnings for the year to $14,341, just behind Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia who has profited by $15,100 in War Bonds and stamps. Between them, Nelson and McSpaden have won seven of the 12 tournaments this season, Nelson being six strokes ahead of his foe over that route.

Mike Turnesa of White Plains, N. Y., finished third in the Wykagyl classic with 284, and Gene Sarazen of Darien, Conn., twice winner of the national open, was fourth with 285. But for a two-stroke penalty on the last hole of the third round, when his chip shot struck a flag held by the caddie, he would have been in third place and five under par. That penalty cost Gene $366.65 in prize money.

National League

		Won	Lost	P.C.
Games Behind				
	St. Louis	36	16	.692
7	Pittsburgh	28	22	.560
8	New York	29	25	.537
8½	Cincinnati	28	25	.528
10½	Brooklyn	27	27	.491
15	Boston	24	34	.414
14½	Philadelphia	21	30	.412
16½	Chicago	17	30	.362

Results June 18

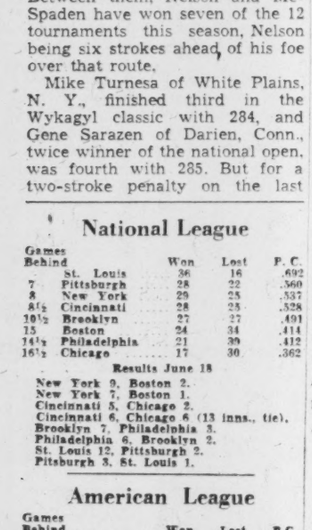
New York 9, Boston 2.
New York 7, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 6 (13 inns., tie).
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 12, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 1.

American League

		Won	Lost	P.C.
Games Behind				
	St. Louis	32	25	.561
½	Boston	31	25	.554
3	Chicago	25	24	.510
3	Detroit	29	28	.509
4½	Washington	27	29	.482
5	New York	25	28	.472
6	Cleveland	26	31	.456
6	Philadelphia	25	30	.455

Results June 18

Boston 9, Washington 6.
Washington 1, Boston 0.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 4, New York 0.
Philadelphia 8, New York 6.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 2 (10 inns).
Chicago 7, Cleveland 6.



IT'S A CREAM
NOT A GREASE
TUBE OR JAR

Mrs. Rihbany Wins

Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany of New York today held two Massachusetts tennis titles, following her singles victory at Longwood yesterday over Katharine Winthrop of South Hampton, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, and her doubles victory with Betty Stokum of Forest Hills, N. Y., over Miss Winthrop and Lillian Lopaus of City Island, N. Y., by scores of 7—5, 7—5.

Miss Lopaus and Harrison Rowbotham of Brookline won the mixed doubles championship by defeating Mrs. Rihbany and George Mandell of Newton, 7—5, 6—0.

Champions Crowned In AAU Track Meet

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP) — Champions with their winning performances, in the 56th annual National A. A. U. senior track and field meet:

100-Meter Dash—Claude (Buddy) Young, University of Illinois, :10.5.
110-Meter High Hurdles—Owen Cassidy, New York A. C., 3:54.3.
*-3,000-Meter Walk—Fred Sharaga, New York 92d Street Y. M. H. A., 11:08.5.
10,000-Meter Run—Norman Bright U. S. Army Presque Isle, Maine, 33:53.
High Jump—Fred Sheffield, University of Utah, and Willard Smith, San Francisco, 6 feet 7 inches.
*-Shot Put—Earl T. Audet, Pasadena A. C. Calif., 52 feet 8 inches.
Steeplechase—Forest Efaw, San Diego, Cal., Naval T. S., 9:39.6.
Broad Jump—William Lund, Case Institute, 23 feet 3½ inches.
*-Pole Vault — Lieut. (jg) Cornelius Warmerdam, U. S. Navy, 15 feet.
5,000 Meters—James Rafferty, New York A. C., 15:22.3.
200-Meter Hurdles—Elmore Harris, Shore A. C., Long Branch, N. J., :24.1.
800-Meter Run—Bob Kelley, University of Illinois, 1:51.8.
*-Hammer Throw—Henry Dreyer, New York A. C., 166 feet 6½ inches.
200-Meter Run—Charles Parker, San Antonio, Texas, :21.3.
*-Discus Throw—Ensign Hugh Cannon, U. S. Navy, 162 feet, 1⅞ inches.
Running Hop, Step and Jump—Sergeant Don Barksdale, Camp Lee, Va., 47 feet 2⅞ inches.
*-400-Meter Hurdles—Arky Erwin, U. S. Army, :54.
*-56-Pound Weight Throw—Frank Berst, New York A. C., 38 feet 4⅛ inches.
*-Javelin Throw—Martin Biles, U. S. Army, 211 feet.
*-Team Championship—New York A. C., 109 points.
1,500-Meter Run—Bill Hulse, New York A. C., 3:54.3.
*-Retained championship.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results June 18

International League

Rochester 8-7, Syracuse 6-0.
Newark 9-10, Buffalo 7-1.
Montreal 11-2, Jersey City 2-0.
Baltimore 20-4, Toronto 6-3.

American Association

Indianapolis 7-2, Kansas City 1-8.
Toledo 9-7, St. Paul 4-3.
Minneapolis 3-4, Columbus 2-8.
Milwaukee 7-11, Louisville 4-8.

Eastern League

Elmira 15-1, Hartford 5-7.
Williamsport 7-5, Albany 5-0.
Scranton 2-1, Binghampton 0-7.
Utica 4-0, Wilkes-Barre 3-1.

Southern Association

Atlanta 6-6, Birmingham 1-2.
Chattanooga 8-2, New Orleans 4-6.
Memphis 5-5, Knoxville 3-3.
Little Rock 11-1, Nashville 1-0.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 2-3, San Diego 1-2.
Seattle 3-0, Los Angeles 2-1.
Sacramento 7-5, Hollywood 5-2.
Oakland 3-7, Portland 1-4.

Southern Association

ATLANTA, Ga., June 19 (AP)—Southern Association standings:

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	31	19	.620
Little Rock	32	20	.615
Memphis	31	20	.608
Birmingham	26	25	.510
Knoxville	25	24	.510
Nashville	20	30	.400
Chattanooga	18	29	.383
New Orleans	17	33	.340

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette

BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT

BUY WAR BONDS 1055 ELM STREET

Art Ross's Son Reported Missing

Flight Lieut. Arthur H. Ross, Jr., of the R. C. A. F., strapping son of the manager of the Boston Bruins Hockey Club, has been reported missing in action after having been shot down over France. Hope was strong that he is a prisoner of war, however, for his flying mates reported seeing him bail out.

A Spitfire fighter pilot, Lieutenant Ross had been serving overseas since December, 1942. His younger brother, John, is an R. C. A. F. flying officer on the Burma-China front.

Segura Plans Tour of Army Camps in July

DETROIT, June 19 (AP)—Colorful little Francisco (Pancho) Segura, the new national clay court tennis champion, will make a tour of Army camps next month, meeting Billy Talbert of Indianapolis, whom he defeated for the title yesterday in a four-set match, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Segura, Ecuadoran star from Coral Gables, Fla., disclosed plans for the service tour after he had added the clay court crown to the National intercollegiate championship he soon will defend at Evanston, Ill. This week Segura plays in the Tri-State meet at Cincinnati.

Segura and Talbert, who rank third and fourth nationally, will play seven or eight matches at midwestern and southern camps to be announced later. By winning yesterday, Segura made it five successive tournament victories over Talbert and seven in eight matches. Talbert's only decision came in 1942 at Southampton, N. Y.

Segura became the 19th player in 34 years to hold the clay title. He succeeds Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, two-time champion, who is in the armed forces. Big Bill Tilden is a seven-time former winner.

Under a hot sun, Segura had too much stamina for the fragile Talbert, who dropped a four-set match similarly to Greenberg last summer, Little Pancho took the first set quiet easily, but Talbert got hot in the second set. He won nine of 12 games in one spurt that gave him the second set and a 4 to 2 lead in the third set, but Segura fought off the threat and took the set.

Talbert was an easy mark in the final set. Later Segura said this set was his best tennis of the season.

"I'm truly happy to win this title," said Segura, "and my goal, of course, is to win the nationals next fall at Forest Hills. I'll have a busy summer schedule leading up to that."

Segura combined with Talbert to win the doubles title, defeating Hubert Manire and Hobart Wrobbel of Detroit, 6-1, 6-2, 5-7, 6-1. Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, who was dethroned in women's singles by Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., paired with Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., to win the doubles title from Mary Arnold of Los Angeles and Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., 8-6, 6-3.

Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., captured the women's singles championship Saturday by defeating Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, 7-5, 6-4.

Perkins Appointed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19 (AP)—Appointment of William E. Perkins as business manager of the Yale Athletic Association has been announced by Ogden Miller, Director of Athletics at the University.

Perkins, who has served in an acting capacity for the past year, succeeds Harold F. Woodcock, granted a leave of absence in 1943 to become Administrator of the Connecticut War Council, and who was named recently as Director of the Local Community Chest.

Boston Batting

Braves

Wright	.444	Ross	.235
Holmes	.311	Workman	.223
Ryan	.296	Hofferth	.185
Kluttz	.283	Wietelmann	.175
Masi	.277	Etchison	.171
Phillips	.271	Sandlock	.083
Nieman	.261	Huston	.000
Macon	.250		

Red Sox

Doerr	.335	Newsome	.345
Fox	.328	McBride	.333
Johnson	.323	Metkovich	.222
Tabor	.281	Culberson	.222
Partee	.274	Conroy	.176
Bucher	.247	Lake	.133
Cronin	.243	Labor	.071
Wagner	.238		

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	5	3	Javery	3	3
Tobin	7	7	Klopp	0	1
Andrews	5	6	Cardoni	0	2
Barrett	4	7	Hickey	0	0

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Barrett	2	0	Judd	1	1
Ryba	6	1	O'Neill	2	3
Hughson	9	2	Woods	2	5
Hausmann	4	2	Johnson	0	2
Bowman	5	3	Terry	0	5

International League

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	29	22	.569
Buffalo	30	24	.556
Rochester	31	25	.554
Montreal	27	24	.529
Jersey City	28	25	.528
Toronto	25	27	.481
Newark	20	31	.392
Syracuse	19	31	.380

For other sports see page 5.

BRAVES FIELD
Twilight Game Tomorrow at 4:00 p. m.
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 3100
and Braves Field . . . . . Bla 9400

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued from previous page)

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DINNERS
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DRY GOODS
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C	H	A	P	M	A	N
O	■	M	■	I	■	E
S	T	A	P	L	E	S
T	A	R	■	L	O	T
U	N	I	T	■	S	■
M	■	L	A	T	■	T
E	L	L	F	I	S	H
R	■	O	F	T	■	A
■	■	O	Y	A	W	L
A	L	A	■	N	I	L
B	E	L	L	I	N	I
E	■	D	■	A	■	U
T	R	A	N	S	O	M

19

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

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Buy More, and More, and More Bonds. Help your favorite salesperson win 1st prize during the 5th War Loan Drive.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA
(Continued)

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Rhode Island

NEWPORT

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YOUR SEEDS
ARE "AMMUNITION"
We have a complete assortment of high quality Victory Garden Seeds.
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Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
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QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
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"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

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Limited
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DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
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A Complete Line of Showcards and Artists' Materials. Hand-Carved Frames.
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Fine Paintings, Pictures cleaned and restored, Framing, Regilding and Toning.
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For the Best in Dairy Products

Toronto's Most Modern Dairy
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Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
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TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
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"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
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Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

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Quality Furnishings for Men
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SHOE FITTING

Shoes for Men and Women
Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and
1395 St. Catherine St. W.

OUR POST WAR PLAN . . .
is in full operation now. It is based on The Golden Rule which we have tried consistently to follow in all our dealings with our fellow men. And, while we may have had to disappoint many at times in these days of scarcity, we believe our customers know that we are even more disappointed than they. For whatever else we may lack, there is still no shortage of courtesy in this store.

Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
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Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
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QUALITY
in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

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MEATS, GROCERIES
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GET OLD DUTCH CLEANS 69 MORE SINKS PER CAN
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FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
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DOMINION

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Gene Carr

"I need three eggs for a cake!"

Pronunciation of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ibarra, José María Velasco (hō-sä′ mä-rē′-ä vä-läs′-kō ē-bär′-rä)—Head of the provisional government of Ecuador.

Terijoki (tĕ′-rī-yō′-kĭ) — Rail center of Finland.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bolsena (bōl-sä′-nä)—Lake north of Rome.

Cotentin (kō′-tän′-tăn′) — —Peninsula of northwestern France.

Coutances (kōō′-tänss′) — French town southwest from Bayeux.

Loire (lwär) — River of France.

Narni (när′-nē) — Town north of Rome.

Pont-l'Abbé (pôn′-là-bā′) —Town on the Douve River, Normandy.

Saint Lô (săn′-lō′) — Town of France, southwest from Bayeux.

Seine (sān) — River of France.

Valognes (vä′-lō′-ny′) — Town on the east coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula, France.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cónnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Brevities

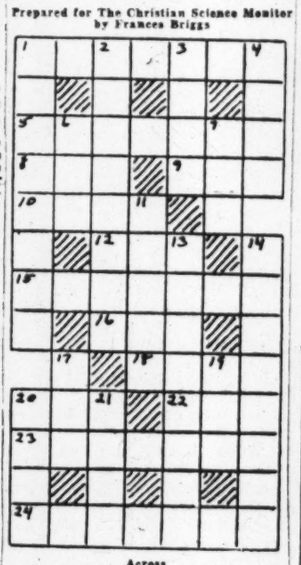
Our thoughts, as always, are with forgotten men, with the season's second robin and the eleventh best dressed woman of the year.—New Haven Register.

Germany need not worry much longer about food. Soon she will be one big sandwich.—Punch ©.

In one of the eastern suburbs, lately, a lend-lease lawnmower was returned long enough for a resharpening.—Detroit News.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who was "Johnny Appleseed"?
5—What are pieces of wire, driven through papers, etc., and clinched to bind them?
8—Sailor.
9—What is a river of southeastern France?
10—What is one of sections combined in assembling an article of manufacture?
12—What is the monetary unit of Latvia?
15—The menhaden is also called what?
16—Often (poetic).
18—A jolly boat is what?
20—What has been nicknamed "The Lizard State" (abbr.)?
22—Nothing.
23—Who composed music for an opera about Druids?
24—What is a horizontal crossbar in a window or over a door?

Down
1—What is a clothes tree?
2—What city is principal commercial and industrial center of Texas Panhandle?
3—What is a building provided with machinery for grinding grain into flour?
4—What would you call the home of a chucklehead?
6—To convert into leather.
7—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
11—What is Talbot Wynne's nickname in "Trilby"?
13—Oberon is whose husband in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
14—What metallic element resembles lead in physical properties?
17—What is first name of Roivaag, author of "Giants in the Earth"?
19—To gain.
20—Aid.
21—Frances Davis is known to operagoers by what name?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

With my spirit within me will I seek thee early: for when thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness. — Isa. 26:9

Did You Ever Wonder

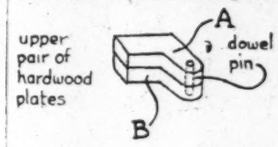
How Window and Door Hinges Can Be Made of Wood?

With metals scarce because of war priorities, a new type of door and window hinge made from wood has been developed.

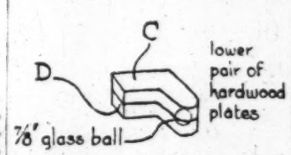
The hinges consist essentially of four hardwood plates (A, B, C, and D, in the accompanying sketch), A and D being attached to the door or window frame; B and C being attached to the door or window itself.

A wax-impregnated dowel serves to pivot the upper hinge. The lower hinge has a ⅞-inch glass supporting ball between the plates.

Notches are sawed in the top and bottom corners of the door or window in which the hinges are



WOODEN HINGES



to be installed, to accommodate the wooden plates, and it is claimed that an ordinary householder with a saw and a screw driver can readily install these novel hinges. **W. P. Keasbey**

Wide World

No Fares on This Railroad

Two GI jungle railroads operate in Panama and are known as the B. and F. and the C. and D. The passengers are soldiers on their way to "chow," Army movies, USO shows or ball games in jungle clearings. The B. and F. is the "Back and Forth" to the soldiers; the C. and D., the "Cat and Dog," named because its chief "hoboes" are cats and dogs who are interested in the chow run. In this photograph a "hobo" named Scooter waits impatiently for the trip to the mess hall.

In Lighter Vein

Might As Well

From the maneuver area in Britain comes this one: The tank took a corner sharply and crashed into the kitchen of a cottage.

"I'm sorry," said one of the men, popping his head out, "but I really wanted the coast road."

"That's easy," said the housewife, carrying on with the cooking. "Just go straight on into the living-room and turn right by the sideboard."

Lucky Guy

An employer out in Omaha employing three assistants, has been found who has no labor problem, whatsoever. His business is not affected by labor legislation, unions, the Selective Service Act, Social Security or workmen's compensation. He runs a ventilator, chimney and cooling system cleaner business and his assistants, whose job it is to carry ropes and lines through narrow and twisting passages all day long, consist of two monkeys and a baboon.

Why worry about manpower shortages?—Industry.

The Persistent Type

"How you have changed! You used to have thick black hair and now you're bald. You used to have a ruddy complexion and now you're pale. You used to be stocky and now you're thin. I'm surprised, Mr. Canning."

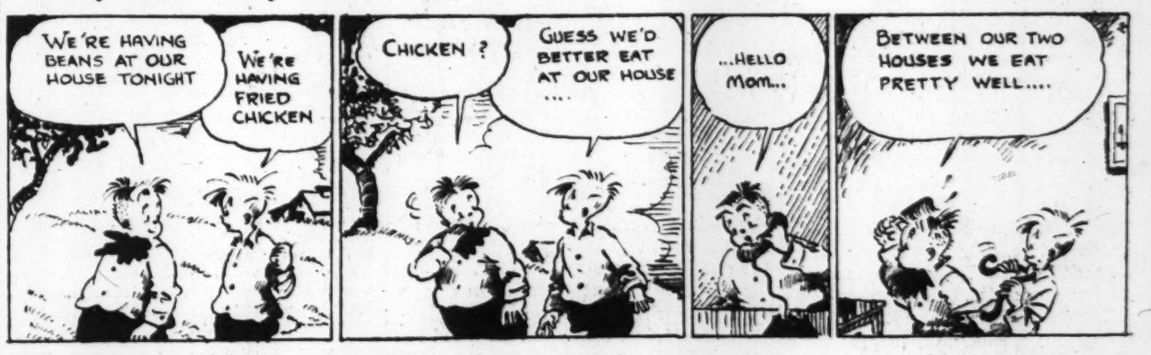
"But I'm not Mr. Canning."

"Look! You've even changed your name."—Tit-Bits.

NEWS ITEM— WITH ALLIED ARMIES CLOSING IN, THE NAZIS MAY START MAKING SOME SALES.

WHAT AM I BID ?
HITLER'S CRYSTAL BALL
HERE YOU ARE, GENTS, FOR SALE CHEAP
STEP RIGHT UP, FOLKS - WHAT AM I OFFERED ?
WILL SWAP OLD GESTAPO UNIFORMS AND ARM BANDS - WHAT HAVE YOU GOT ?
L.F. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*System* By Le Pelley


WE'RE HAVING BEANS AT OUR HOUSE TONIGHT
We're having FRIED CHICKEN
CHICKEN ?
GUESS WE'D BETTER EAT AT OUR HOUSE ....
...HELLO Mom...
BETWEEN OUR TWO HOUSES WE EAT PRETTY WELL....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Bones the Guide* By Rodgers

PSHAW - I HOPED I COULD PERSUADE HIM TO BECOME A STRAY
"Well, I'd better run along home," I told Bones late this afternoon -
WELL, IF HE WON'T BE PERSUADED, I SUPPOSE I'LL HAVE TO TRICK HIM INTO IT -
'Ok, don't go yet. I still want to show you where I sleep," he wagged -
AND HE'S SUCH A FRIENDLY CHAP I HATE TO DO IT.
"Yes - and there's one more trick you ought to know," he added -
OH, WELL!
? - ?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Unfinished Business* By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Nazidom Besieged

The Allied siege of Cherbourg symbolizes the whole situation of Hitlerism. On every side Nazi offensives have been turned back. From every quarter Allied might is moving in to invest the German stronghold. And everywhere Hitler finds his troops "withdrawing."

In Italy the original Axis has been shattered and two-thirds of the country Mussolini first enslaved has been freed. Crack divisions of the Wehrmacht have been blasted out of fortified positions and are in disorganized retreat.

On the eastern front the news is of the Red Army's break through the Mannerheim Line. Continued Russian success should soon put Finland out of the war and destroy Hitler's whole plan for flanking the Russians from the North. Then the Germans expect once more to feel the full force of the military machine which first stopped them in open battle before Moscow and since Stalingrad has been driving them relentlessly back.

The great undersea offensive has been so battered into oblivion that it was forgotten until the invasion of Normandy reminded the public of the U-boat's impotence. The Luftwaffe which blitzed Poland, Greece, and Britain is virtually in hiding, unable even to protect German cities. Today Hitler's armies are learning what it is to fight without air cover.

And in Normandy the Allies have proved that they can not only break the Atlantic Wall, but can withstand heavy counterattacks and then go on to push back the enemy. The American drive cutting off the Cherbourg Peninsula completes the most obvious tactical move in the Normandy campaign. The port itself is protected by hills on the land side, and the Germans may have its defenses better organized than in the similar situation in Tunisia, where their resistance was quickly crushed by some of the same American units under General Bradley. But Allied resources—particularly in naval guns—are also far greater around Cherbourg, and its fall should be only a matter of a short time.

So, too, in the general siege of Nazidom—it is only a matter of time. The Allies have not only exploded Hitler's grandiose plans of conquest; they have proved that they can blast the walls of his "fortress." (Does Goebbels regret ever having painted that picture?) Once the German people see that their choice is only between a longer or shorter siege, the war can end quickly.

Dramatic Politics

The color and dash of the history of the South Slav peoples are spotlighted once more as Prime Minister Subasitch seeks out Marshal Tito in Nazi-infested Yugoslavia and apparently reaches an accord with the guerrilla leader.

In the newly woven episode on the Yugoslav tapestry a Serbian King appears again, too, in a familiar pattern of dramatic action. For King Peter is reported missing from the London scene. It is believed he is somewhere in Yugoslavia, ready to lend his good offices to the discussions aiming at national unity.

That a meeting between the King's representative, Dr. Subasitch, and Marshal Tito could take place is something of a surprise. Statements attributed to Marshal Tito not long ago seemed to preclude the return of a Serbian King in Yugoslav politics. But the resilience and resourcefulness of the royal houses that have ruled this land are remarkable. They have on more than one historic occasion succeeded in identifying themselves with the deep hopes of their people, especially in the struggle against foreign oppression, which is a much more personal matter for every inhabitant of Yugoslavia than for larger and better insulated peoples.

On this occasion it appears that King Peter and his Prime Minister have chosen a moment when Marshal Tito may be in a more amenable mood than heretofore. Desperate German thrusts into his territory are reported to have weakened him considerably. At one time he is even said to have been forced to leave Yugoslav soil to avoid capture.

What attitude General Mihailovic will take toward the move for unity, and whether, indeed, that move will go so far as to bid for his support, are secondary questions. The chief significance of the latest developments in Yugoslavia lies in the prospect of a stronger bid by King Peter for a place in postwar reorganization than was thought possible a week ago.

Memo on Recognition

Sweet are the uses of a recognized authority when arrangements for invasion currencies must be made. Announcement at this moment of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Government in Exile, under which Russia will print money to be used by its forces in Czechoslovakia, must fall on Washington ears like a pointed hint.

All interested parties seem quite happy about the Russo-Czech plan. The Czechoslovak Government in Exile will name the amount of money to be issued and will hold this figure on its books as an item of Russian postwar indebtedness. But the interesting thing about the agreement is that everyone seems to know to what he agreed.

This offers an illuminating contrast to the methods employed by the Allies in dealing with France. The lack of a recognized French authority has led apparently to all sorts of hazy agreements, reluctantly entered into and interpreted in conflicting manner. Who first breaks his word in such affairs becomes a question which decades of historical research may fail to answer.

The Russo-Czech agreement is a reminder that the Allied relationship with France is a regrettably disorderly business—that these things can be done better. When a basis of mutual respect is established through legal recognition of the competence of both parties, they can become something more than parties to a disagreement.

Meriting Confidence

In effect, what OPA Administrator Chester Bowles is asking Congress for is a vote of confidence. The various amendments to the Stabilization Act now being considered by a House and Senate conference committee are for the most part either outright grabs by one special interest or another to capture as much as possible from the distorted war economy, or are reflections of discontent with administration of the Act.

The OPA has been the target for much of this discontent, although the opinion prevails that after a difficult and faltering start, the agency, now under Mr. Bowles, has been able to make considerable progress. And it is a fact that wide indorsement of price controls have come from housewives and from consumer groups. Moreover, many businessmen seem to feel that the over-all advantages of stabilization greatly outweigh the inconveniences that the law carries with it.

What Congress is attempting, aside from the frankly greedy clutchings for higher wages and farm prices, is to use legislation to correct administrative abuses. And that is an extremely hard thing to do.

It cannot be done, for example, by mixing up the legal machinery for enforcement. If there is one phase of stabilization that is orderly and which is working well, it is the plan under which complaints are handled by an Emergency Circuit Court of Appeals. To abandon this and throw these cases into the various Federal District Courts where conflicting opinions would probably ensue would be to invite the wildest confusion.

The chief complaint against OPA at this time seems to lie in a lack of flexibility in quickly adjusting itself to obtain maximum flow of goods and foods. The present situation in cotton textiles, where higher-count, slower-to-manufacture fabrics are favored by the price structure, is an example. So is the present seasonal oversupply of milk in New England, where OPA restrictions are blamed for the dumping of milk into sewers.

Congress has usefully turned up some administrative improvements that could be made. It would be best for Congress now to renew the Stabilization Act without amendment and leave it to Mr. Bowles to improve his administration quickly. He merits such confidence.

The political columnists who went to Hershey for the Governors' Conference left their readers singularly uninformed on one crucial question. None gave us the slightest hint as to when 5-cent chocolate bars will come back.

This is the time of year when Paterfamilias, having discovered that he can buy a new straw hat for the wartime price of two cleanings, gives up and sticks to his old felt.

It gives a stay-at-home a funny feeling somehow to read about his ex-office boy completing 50 missions and coming home with a chestful of "fruit salad."

Bases Full and Look Who's Coming Up to Bat!

How a French Family Lives Today

Excerpts from letters written by the American wife of a French businessman in rural France to her family in Boston.

We may as well be honest and say that there are some people, industrialists, journalists, office holders and what-not, who hope to curry favor by their readiness to cooperate with Germany in other ways, though their numbers must be small. We try to comfort ourselves, however, with the reflection that neither Washington at Valley Forge nor Lincoln at Gettysburg enjoyed anything like full support from their own people; and now in this crisis in America, you have your isolationists who hang like millstones around your necks. . . .

Neighbors had told us that the Swastika was flying over Notre Dame Cathedral but Jules soon found that this was untrue. It does fly over the Eiffel Tower and over all German administrative offices. In the course of his many visits to Paris, Jules has never seen anything wrong in the conduct of either the German officers or men; it is always described by the same word, "correct." He observes that when Germans go into a shop now, they take their turn with the rest of the people, whereas at first they aroused resentment by demanding to be served first.

The Germans have everything to gain, it would appear, by keeping France as quiet as possible and being decent to the people since they want the active co-operation of the French in setting up their "New Order" in Europe. Perhaps they think they can get this co-operation by concealing the mailed fist in a velvet glove for a while. Some say that Hitler would gladly give up all further military conquests if he could be assured a free hand in setting up his "New Order." Probably he would, for that would make Germany the wealthiest country in all Europe and would leave the rest of us begging for the crumbs from his table.

Lately Jules has noticed an increasing number of middle-aged German commercial travelers in various cities. They speak excellent French and are ready to take orders for all sorts of supplies of which Germany has a surplus: such as typewriters, hardware, and optical goods. Their prices are said to be low and long credits are extended but France is not in a buying mood now unless someone has rubber goods, textiles, and other shortages to sell. He finds, too, that German commissioners are controlling the production of most of the goods now made in France, in the occupied zone, at least. . . .

* * *

I spent most of my time today at the infirmary giving out canned milk and vitaminized flour to nursing mothers and to families with small children in our district. Free American gifts they were and I was very proud. We all looked with admiration on the fineness and whiteness of the flour, for the bread we have now is as gray as cartridge paper; and I was moved to tears when I saw the inscription, printed in French on every bag: "Gift of the American people to the French people." So you see that Red Cross supplies do get through even to this remote hamlet. . . .

I was a month without help and it was during this interval that we killed Schnaufi, the pig, and did 'all the cooking involved right in the house. The place smelled and looked like a butcher's shop for several days but it was all very interesting and highly instructive. . . . A butcher came to our house and did the killing with the help of the gardeners. Fortunately, we didn't hear a single squeal, so the children were not alarmed. . . .

I thought I might as well learn the whole procedure so I went at it as though I had done it all my life. . . . Among other things, I found that a pig harbors more parts and gadgets than one finds under the hood of a motor car.

* * *

D—— came on the 20th and regaled us with his droll experiences. M—— had managed somehow to get hold of a turkey, an achievement quite comparable with pulling a rabbit out of a hat. I even contrived to make a plum pudding which we flamed with the last drops of our Armagnac and had a custard sauce to serve with it. I think I never ate a meal that I appreciated more and when it was over we outdid the children in hilarity and songs and antics. We sang good old Christmas melodies that go back to the Middle Ages while we trooped in a gay procession through the hall, the dining room, and even the kitchen, which was still brimming with savory odors and all hung about with burnished copper that reflected our happy faces.

The tree, which came from our own grounds and reached up to our high ceiling, looked so beautiful in its rich garment of ornaments from our own stock supplemented by loans from friends who could spare them. A crèche with candles on either side filled the sill under the arch and both hallway and dining room were decked with sprays and wreaths of holly and with large, perfect spheres of mistletoe.

The children were so happy with their toys which we had made a great effort to secure, and so generous in their spirit toward each other. . . .

We had candles for light on the dining table, which was a precious extravagance, because they are so scarce. The children, who are never overfed in these days, indulged in everything without harm. When the last morsel of food had disappeared from the table and the children were merry with their toys, we older ones gathered in the warmth of the great fireplace. The whole evening's experience seemed like a fairy story to all of us, young and old, and its memory remains a bright souvenir of happy hours in the midst of a drab winter of the war. I know it was extravagant, but for the children's sake alone it was well worth it.

* * *

The children know that a great war is on but they take it for granted—just as they do the shortage of food and our efforts at farming—because they have never known any other circumstances. How strange that our children should begin their lives this way when our own youth was marked by such peaceful years!

Apropos of the war, after his prayers the other night, C—— asked, "Qu'est-ce qui se passerait si Dieu disait 'Hitler! arrêtez la guerre' et les Allemands disaient 'non'?" I confess that I was a bit stuck for a moment but soon ventured the opinion that they would be punished; so he is waiting to see the results. . . .

If we seem to have aged when you see us again, you must charge it up as one of the minor costs of the war paid by the civilian population, a part of the price we pay for these box seats from which we witness one of the great tragedies of history. I often think that our great-grandchildren will look back on this period with greater awe than we ever bestowed upon the times of Alexander the Great or Julius Caesar or even the Great Napoleon. . . .

Mirror of World Opinion

Blue Pencil for "Rulers"

When the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision in the Texas primary election case it remarked that no part of the people should be deprived of their right to choose their "rulers." Texas objected first to the decision on grounds that are debatable, but on one point at least the criticism was sound—and Texas got results. The objectionable word "rulers" was deleted from the decision, and Mr. Justice Reed, like any conscientious rewrite man who has been caught in a boner, obligingly rephrased the offending paragraph so that the word no longer appears. There are a lot of good copy readers between the Red River and the Rio Grande, and some of them appear to have influence with our highest court. Texas was finished with "rulers" long ago.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Herbert Hoover and the Campaign

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Rumor and speculation are beginning to assign to Herbert Hoover a very considerable role in the coming Presidential campaign, and the suggestion has been repeatedly made that he would occupy a high office in any Dewey administration—if there is one.

Apart from *pro forma* denials, those who have recently talked over the whole range of the political situation with the former President, including his own interest in it, are persuaded that all of these reports are very wide of the mark.

Whatever may or may not be Governor Dewey's intentions, the prospect that Mr. Hoover might be interested in or willing to accept the Secretaryship of State is not borne out by the facts.

Before the campaign reaches any more excited stage, all of these rumors can be usefully cleared. On the basis of reliable information it can be said, without qualification, that Mr. Hoover has not the slightest desire to return to public office, to serve in any capacity in the Cabinet, or to repeat the Relief Administrator's role which he performed with such distinction in Europe after World War One.

Not that Mr. Hoover is at all disinterested in national or international affairs, but rather he feels that his primary usefulness now lies in the field of counsel and consultation rather than as an administrator or an executive, whether elective or appointive.

The former President continues to be much sought after for advice on public affairs, and this explains the almost daily trek of visitors to his tower apartment in the Waldorf in New York where he now spends much of his time since the passing of Mrs. Hoover earlier this year. It is this busy flow of distinguished visitors which has lately given rise to most of the reports that Mr. Hoover is showing himself anxious anew either to resume public life in Washington or to manipulate some of the more important strings.

There is, for example, the often repeated statement that Mr. Hoover is one of Governor Dewey's closest advisers and could be expected to serve in his administration in some important capacity if Dewey were elected President this fall.

The fact is, as those who have visited him recently know, that Mr. Hoover has seen Mr. Dewey only twice briefly since the first of the year and during both conversations did not discuss public issues or the Governor's political position or plans.

Mr. Hoover and Governor Dewey are friendly, but not close, and the former President does not appear as especially influential, either present or potential, in Mr. Dewey's affairs. He is not counseling the Governor on foreign policy and neither saw nor discussed his recent statement on peace objectives before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The suggestion that he has his eye on the job of Relief Administrator after this war Mr. Hoover considers fantastic. As one who speaks from experience, he says it is an appointment for a youthful executive capable of working at top efficiency 18 hours a day 7 days a week until the job is done.

Despite this fact, Mr. Hoover believes that European relief this time may well prove to be less difficult and of shorter duration than it was in 1918 and 1919, principally, as he sees it, because the enemy countries have succeeded in maintaining a higher level of agricultural production than during the first World War. This is particularly true of Germany, he points out, and this time the Germans should not only be able to take care of themselves, but could and should be required to help feed some of the liberated peoples. The main problem would be transportation, not production.

Mr. Hoover continues to believe that Britain and the United States are making a grievous mistake in not permitting some food ships to go through the blockade in order to rescue as many as possible of the children in conquered countries from starvation. He holds that if an honest effort is frustrated by the Nazis, the blame will be clearly fixed, and if it succeeds, the gratitude of millions of Europeans will be of more value to America and Britain than all the other psychological warfare.

Mr. Hoover's conversation is mellow and fluent, marked by recurrent humor rarely visible while he was in the White House, and free from all political bitterness. He and Hugh Gibson are working on a sequel to their book, "The Problems of Lasting Peace," and his views except on trade appear to parallel the position of Secretary Hull.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"With New-Born Humility"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There never will be a solution to race rioting until people learn to regard with understanding and sympathy those unlike themselves. Obviously, such new sentiments must come mainly from the church, the school and the home.

Children are not born with animosities. Left to themselves, they pick companions they like, without reference to their backgrounds of any kind. It is in their churches and their homes that they first learn they are "different" and somehow "superior." Soon they are calling names, discriminating against and even persecuting those children unlike themselves, continuing this practice through the years.

Should not the various denominations enter into a new fellowship in which each will give open credit to the other for its essential virtues? Should they not definitely teach their congregations personal humility, respect and appreciation of others unlike themselves? Should not schools and adult organizations undertake to teach the origins and histories of the races and religions and nations of the world, so that children and grown-ups may learn to know why other people are as they are, and what they have accomplished and contributed to humanity? Should not parents turn about face and drop their arrogance and bigotry?

Only with such a new-born humility, knowledge and just valuation of others, will discrimination, persecution and rioting die away, and give place to the brotherhood among the peoples of the earth which alone will make possible, between groups and nations, an enduring peace.

Belmont, Mass. (MRS.) CECIL SELIG

"We" Are the Government

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I hear a lot of talk about "the Government" doing this or that. Who is the Government? In a democracy We are the Government. When we talk about the Government doing certain things to win the war we should say instead of "The Government" or "They" that "We" should do these things. And if we talk and act honestly, We have a right to expect those individuals in greater control of our Government to do the things we want them to do. JULIUS LEVINSON

Boston

The Need of the Hour

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A group in this city, wishing to be of some strengthening influence to our men in the service, have drafted the attached letter and offer it to those elsewhere who wish to send it to their fellow-townsmen in the service. The letter is printed (multigraphed) on V-mail blanks.

(MRS.) CAROLINE H. GODFREY

Covington, Ga.

To Our Men in the Service:

In oneness of purpose is this war to be won for freedom, justice and brotherly love. Although we cannot fight with you on the battlefield, we stand behind you by prayer and faith, in deepest gratitude and firm convictions that right makes might and right the day will surely win; for it is not hatred of the wrong that makes us strong, but in love of right shall be our might, and we keenly feel the great need of the hour is for spiritual strength, therefore we refrain from sending a letter of mere personal import.

We bring you a message of life from the Psalms, words which, if trusted and believed, may prove to you a bulwark of defense that can storm the citadel of evil and overthrow the enemy: "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? the Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid? When the wicked, even mine enemies and my foes, came upon me to eat up my flesh, they stumbled and fell. Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear: though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident." "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths."

Believe me, our hearts are with you and our prayers are ever ascended to the Giver of All Good, for you.

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